

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK

FOR
1873.

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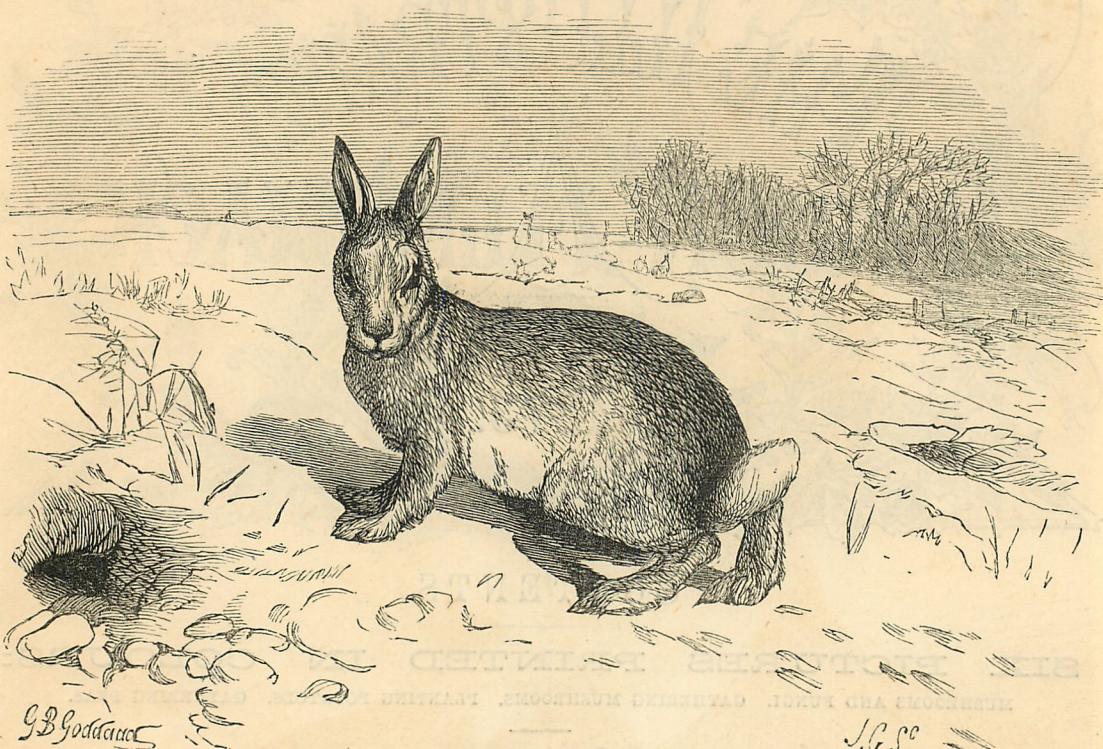
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LONDON:

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198, STRAND, W.C.

JANUARY.



G. Goddard

WILD RABBIT.

J. G. Sc

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.
			Rises.	Souths after Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Morn.	Sets. Aftern.	Before Sunrise, O'Clock.	Moon. Asg.	After Sunset, O'Clock.	Morn.	Aftern.	London Bridge.	Liverpool Dock.											
1	W	Circumcision	8	8	3 59	4	0	10 23	6 41		2														1
2	Th	Calcutta captured, 1757	8	8	4 27	4	1	10 50	8 11		3														2
3	F	General Sir De Lacy Evans died, 1870	8	8	4 55	4	2	11 12	9 38		4														3
4	S	Roger Ascham died, 1568	8	8	5 22	4	3	11 29	11 2		5														4
5	S	Alexander Smith (author) died, 1867	8	8	5 49	4	4	11 45	Morn.		6														5
6	M	EPIPHANY	8	7	6 16	4	6	Aftern.	0 22		7														6
7	Tu	Length of day, sh.	8	7	6 42	4	7	0 15	1 39		8														7
8	W	Lucian. Prince Albert Victor of Wales born, 1864	8	7	7 7	4	8	0 34	2 56		9														8
9	Th	Fire Insurance due	8	6	7 32	4	9	0 57	4 13		10														9
10	F	John Tidd Pratt died, 1870	8	6	7 56	4	10	1 26	5 27		11														10
11	S	Law Hilary Term begins	8	5	8 20	4	11	2 2	6 35		12														11
12	S	1ST SUND. AFT. EPIPHANY	8	4	8 43	4	13	2 51	7 33		13														12
13	M	Cambridge Lent Term begins	8	3	9 5	4	14	3 49	8 22		14														13
14	Tu	Oxford Lent Term begins	8	2	9 27	4	16	4 55	8 58		15														14
15	W	Sir Henry Ellis (antiquary and writer) died, 1869	8	2	9 48	4	18	6 3	9 25		16														15
16	Th	Battle of Corunna, 1809	8	1	10 9	4	19	7 12	9 47		17														16
17	F	Day breaks, 5h. 59m. a.m.	8	0	10 29	4	21	8 21	10 5		18														17
18	S	Prisca. Twelfth Day	7	59	10 48	4	22	9 30	10 20		19														18
19	S	2ND SUND. AFT. EPIPHANY	7	58	11 6	4	24	10 40	10 34		20														19
20	M	Fabian, Bp. and Martyr	7	57	11 24	4	26	11 50	10 46		21														20
21	Tu	Agnes, Virgin and Martyr	7	56	11 40	4	27	Morn.	10 59		22														21
22	W	Princess Christian born, 1831	7	55	11 57	4	29	1 3	11 15		23														22
23	Th	William Pitt died, 1806	7	54	12 12	4	31	2 21	11 34		24														23
24	F	Length of night, 15h. 20m.	7	53	12 26	4	33	3 41	Aftern.		25														24
25	S	Princess Royal married, 1858	7	51	12 40	4	35	5 4	0 38		26														25
26	S	3RD SUND. AFT. EPIPHANY	7	50	12 53	4	37	6 20	1 28		27														26
27	M	Prince Fredk. of Prussia b., 1859	7	48	13 6	4	39	7 25	2 38		28														27
28	Tu	Twilight ends, 6h. 34m. p.m.	7	47	13 17	4	40	8 14	4 4		29														28
29	W	Victoria Cross instituted, 1856	7	45	13 28	4	41	8 47	5 36		1														29
30	Th	Mart. of King Charles I.	7	44	13 37	4	43	9 15	7 9		2														30
31	F	Law Hilary Term ends	7	43	13 46	4	45	9 33	8 38		3														31



SIR FRANCIS GRANT, PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—FROM “THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.”

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1873.

THE CALENDAR.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1873.

		Julian, or Old Calendar.	Gregorian, or New Calendar.
Golden Number	...	12	12
Epact	...	XII.	I.
Solar Cycle	...	6	6
Roman Indiction	...	1	1
Dominical Letter	...	G	E
Septuagesima Sunday	...	Feb. 4	Feb. 9
Ash Wednesday	...	" 21	" 26
Easter Sunday	...	April 8	April 13
Ascension Day	...	May 17	May 22
Pentecost—Whit Sunday	...	" 27	June 1
1st Sunday in Advent	...	Dee. 2	Nov. 30

The year 1873 is the latter part of the 5633rd and the beginning of the 5634th year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews. The year 5634 commences on Sept. 22, 1873.

The year 1873 answers to the 6586th of the Julian Period, to the 2626th from the foundation of Rome, to the 2649th year of the Olympiads, and to the year 7380-1 of the Byzantine Era.

The year 1290 of the Mohammedan Era commences on March 1, 1873; and Ramadan (month of abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on Oct. 23, 1873.

MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1873.

Year.	Name of Months.		Month begins.
1289.	Dulkaadah	...	December 31, 1872
1290.	Dulhagee	...	January 30, 1873
	Mulharram	...	March 1
"	Saphar	...	" 31
"	Rabia	...	April 29
"	Latter Rabia	...	May 29
"	Gomada	...	June 27
"	Latter Gomada	...	July 27
"	Rajab	...	August 25
"	Schabân	...	September 24
"	Ramadân	...	October 23
"	Shawal	...	November 22
"	Dulkaadah	...	December 21

CALENDAR OF THE JEWS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

5633.	1873.	NEW MOON, FASTS, AND FEASTS.
Tebeth 10	January 9	<i>Fast of Tebet.</i>
Sebat 1	29	New Moon
Adar 1	February 28	New Moon
" 13	March 12	<i>Fast of Esther</i>
" 14	" 13	<i>Purim</i>
" 15	" 14	
Nisan 1	29	New Moon
" 15	April 12	<i>PASSOVER</i>
" 16	" 13	
" 21	" 18	
" 22	" 19	
Yiar 1	" 28	New Moon
" 18	May 15	33 of the Homer
Sivan 1	27	New Moon
" 6	June 1	<i>SABUOT</i>
" 7	" 2	
Tamuz 1	26	New Moon
" 18	July 13	<i>Fast of Tamuz</i>
Ab" 1	25	New Moon
" 10	August 3	<i>FAST OF AB</i>
Elul 1	" 24	New Moon.
5634.		
Tisri 1	September 22	<i>New Year</i>
" 2	" 23	
" 3	24	<i>Fast of Guedalah</i>
" 10	October 1	<i>KIPUR</i>
" 15	" 6	<i>TABERNACLE</i>
" 16	" 7	
" 21	" 12	
" 22	" 13	
" 23	" 14	
Hesvan 1	22	{ <i>FEAST OF THE 8TH DAY</i>
Kislev 1	November 21	New Moon.
" 25	December 15	<i>HANUCA</i>
Tebet 1	21	New Moon
" 10	" 30	<i>Fast of Tebet</i>

Sabbath at 4, Tebet 11; at 4½, Sebat 3; at 5½, Adar 8; at 6½, Nisan 14; at 7, Nisan 28; at 6½, Ab 29; at 5½, Elul 27; at 4½, Tisri 26; at 3½ Hesvan 24.

FIXED AND MOVABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

Epiphany	...	Jan. 6	Birth of Queen Victoria	May 24
Septuagesima Sunday	...	Feb. 9	Pentecost—Whit Sunday	June 1
Quinquagesima—Shrove S.	...	23	Trinity Sunday	8
Ash Wednesday	...	26	Corpus Christi	12
St. David	...	March 1	Accession of Queen Victoria	20
Quadragesima Sunday	...	2	Proclamation	21
St. Patrick	...	17	St. John Baptist—Midsum-	24
Annunciation—Lady Day	...	25	mer Day	
Palm Sunday	...	April 6	St. Michael—Michaelmas	Sept. 29
Good Friday	...	11	Day	
Easter Sunday	...	13	Birth of Prince of Wales	Nov. 9
Low Sunday	...	20	St. Andrew	30
St. George	...	23	Advent Sunday	30
Rogation Sunday	...	May 18	St. Thomas	Dec. 21
Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	...	22	CHRISTMAS DAY	25

BEGINNINGS OF THE SEASONS, 1873.

	D. H. M.
Sun enters Capricornus and Winter begins	1872, Dec. 21 11 53 a.m.
Aries	Spring 1873, March 20 0 52 p.m.
Cancer	Summer " June 21 9 25 a.m.
Libra	Autumn " Sept. 22 11 35 p.m.
Capricornus	Winter " Dec. 21 5 32 p.m.

The Sun will consequently be in the Winter signs 89° 0' 59" Spring 92° 20' 33" Summer 93° 14' 10" Autumn 89° 17' 57"

The Sun will be on the Equator and going North ... March 20 0 52 p.m., his declin. being 0° 0' 0" " 23 27 27

The Sun will reach his greatest North declination ... June 21 9 25 a.m. " 23 27 27

The Sun will be on the Equator and going South ... Sept. 22 11 35 p.m. " 0 0 0

The Sun will reach his greatest South declination ... Dec. 21 5 32 p.m. " 23 27 27

The Sun will be North of the Equator (comprising the periods of Spring and Summer) 186 days 10 hours and 43 minutes.

The Sun will be South of the Equator (comprising the periods of Autumn and Winter) 178 days 18 hours and 56 minutes.

The length of the year is 365 days 5 hours and 39 minutes.

ASTRONOMICAL SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

○ The Sun	33 Polyhymnia	78 Diana
● New Moon	34 Circe	79 Eury nome
○ First Quarter	35 Leucothea	80 Sappho
○ Full Moon	36 Atalanta	81 Terpsichore
○ Last Quarter	37 Fides	82 Alcmene
○ Mercury	38 Leda	83 Beatrix
○ Venus	39 Laetitia	84 Clio
○ or 5 The Earth	40 Harmonia	85 Io
○ Mars	41 Daphne	86 Semele
○ Jupiter	42 Isis	87 Sylvia
○ Saturn	43 Ariadne	88 Thisebe
○ Uranus	44 Nysa	89 Julia
○ Neptune	45 Eugenia	90 Antiope
○ 1 Ceres	46 Hestia	91 Egeria
○ 2 Pallas	47 Aglaia	92 Urama
○ 3 Juno	48 Doris	93 Minerva
○ 4 Vesta	49 Pales	94 Aurora
○ 5 Astraea	50 Virginia	95 Arethusa
○ 6 Hebe	51 Nemausa	96 Egle
○ 7 Iris	52 Europa	97 Clotho
○ 8 Flora	53 Calypso	98 Ianthe
○ 9 Metis	54 Alexandra	99 Dike
○ 10 Hygeia	55 Pandora	100 Hecate
○ 11 Parthenope	56 Melete	101 Helena
○ 12 Victoria	57 Mnemosyne	102 Miriam
○ 13 Egeria	58 Concordia	1-3 Hera
○ 14 Irene	59 Olympia	104 Clymene
○ 15 Eunomia	60 Eclio	105 Artemis
○ 16 Psyche	61 Danaë	106 Diane
○ 17 Thetis	62 Erato	107 Camilla
○ 18 Melpomene	63 Ausonia	108 Hecuba
○ 19 Fortuna	65 Maximiliana	110 Lydia
○ 20 Massilia	66 Maia	111 ate
○ 21 Lutetia	67 Asia	112 Iphigenia
○ 22 Calloipe	68 Leto	113 Amalthea
○ 23 Thalia	69 Hesperia	114 Cassandra
○ 24 Themis	70 Panopea	115 Thrya
○ 25 Phoebe	71 Niobe	116 Sirona
○ 26 Proserpine	72 Feronia	117 Lomia
○ 27 Euterpe	73 Clytie	118 Peitho
○ 28 Bellona	74 Galatea	119
○ 29 Amphitrite	75 Eurydice	120 Lachesis
○ 30 Urania	76 Freia	121
○ 31 Euphrosyne	77 Frigga	

The Symbol of Conjunction, or having the same Longitude or Right Ascension.

□ Quadrature, or differing 90° in Longitude or Right Ascension.

○ Opposition, or differing 180° in Longitude or Right Ascension.

LAW TERMS, 1873.

As settled by Statutes 2 Geo. IV., and 1 Will. IV., cap. 70, s. 6 (passed July 23, 1830); and 1 Will. IV., cap. 3, s. 2 (passed Dec. 23, 1830).

Hilary Term ... begins January 11 and ends January 31

Easter Term ... " April 15 " May 9

Trinity Term ... " May 23 " June 13

Michaelmas Term ... " November 2 " November 25

UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1873.

OXFORD TERM.	BEGINS.	ENDS.
Lent	January 14	April 5
Easter	April 16	May 30
Trinity	May 31	July 5
Michaelmas	October 10	December 17

The Act, July 1.

CAMBRIDGE TERM.	BEGINS.	DIVIDES.	ENDS.
Lent	January 13	Feb. 22, Midnight.	April 4
Easter	April 18	May 19, Midnight.	June 20
Michaelmas	October 1	Nov. 8, Noon.	Dec. 16

The Commencement, June 17.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1873.

THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

THE QUEEN.—VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., Queen, Defender of the Faith. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne June, 20, 1837, on the death of her uncle King William IV.; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married, Feb. 10, 1840, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Kent, son of King George III. The children of her Majesty are:—

Her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaida Mary Louisa, PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA, born Nov. 21, 1840, and married to his Royal Highness William, the Crown Prince of Germany, Jan. 25, 1858, and has had issue, three sons and four daughters.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward, PRINCE OF WALES, born Nov. 9, 1841; married, March 10, 1863, Alexandra of Denmark, (Princess of Wales), born Dec. 1, 1844, and has issue, Prince Albert Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864, George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865; Louisa Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born Feb. 20, 1867; Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868; and Maude Charlotte Mary Victoria, born Nov. 26, 1869.

Her Royal Highness Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843; married to H.R.H. Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862, and has issue four daughters and two sons.

His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844.

Her Royal Highness Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846; married to his Royal Highness Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, July 5, 1866, and has issue two sons and two daughters.

Her Royal Highness Louisa Carolina Alberta, born March 18, 1848; married to the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, March, 1871.

His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850.

His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853.

Her Royal Highness Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857.

George Frederick Alexander Charles Ernest Augustus, K.G., DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, cousin to her Majesty, born May 27, 1819, married Princess Fredericka of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue a son and two daughters. George Frederick William Charles, K.G., DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, cousin to her Majesty, born, March 26, 1819. Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse and aunt to her Majesty, born July 25, 1795; married, May 7, 1818, the late Duke of Cambridge. Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Mary Sophia Louis, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge and cousin to her Majesty, born July 19, 1822, married, June 28, 1843, to Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue a son. Mary Adelaida Wilhelmina Elizabeth, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge and cousin to her Majesty, born Nov. 27, 1833, married Prince Teck, June 7, 1866, has issue a son and daughter.

HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF OFFICERS OF STATE.

First Lord of the Treasury	Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.
Lord High Chancellor	Lord Hatherley.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Right Hon. Robert Lowe.
Lord President of the Council	Marquis of Ripon.
Lord Privy Seal	Lord Halifax.
Home Department	Right Hon. Henry Austin Bruce.
Secretaries of Foreign Affairs	Earl Granville, K.G.
State Colonies	Earl of Kimberley.
War	Right Hon. Edward Cardwell.
India	Duke of Argyll, K.G.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Right Hon. G. J. Goschen.
President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue.
President of the Local Government Board	Right Hon. James Stansfeld.
Postmaster-General	Right Hon. Wm. Monsell.
First Commissioner of Works	Right Hon. A. S. Ayton.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Marquis of Hartington.
Vice-President, Council of Education	Right Hon. W. E. Forster.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers.

SCOTLAND.

Lord High Constable	Earl of Erroll.
Keeper of the Great Seal	Earl of Selkirk.
Deputy Keeper of the Great Seal	J. H. Mackenzie.
Lord Privy Seal	Earl Dalhousie.
Knight Marischal	Duke of Hamilton.
Master of the Household	Duke of Argyll.
Standard Bearer	Earl of Lauderdale.
Lord High Commissioner	Earl of Stair.
Lord Justice General	Right Hon. John Inglis.
Lord Justice Clerk	Right Hon. Sir J. Moncreiff.
Lord Advocate	Right Hon. George Young.
Solicitor-General	A. R. Clark, Esq.
Lord Clerk Register	Right Hon. Sir W. Gibson Craig.
Deputy Clerk Register	W. P. Dundas.
Commander of the Forces	Major-Gen. R. Rurnley.
Assistant Adjutant-General	Hon. E. Colborne.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	Earl Spencer, K.G.
Chief Secretary	Marquis of Hartington.
Under Secretary	T. H. Burke.
Commander of the Forces	General Lord Sandhurst.
State Steward	Viscount St. Lawrence.
Private Secretary	Hon. H. Dillon.
Chamberlain	Hon. H. Leeson.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Lord O. Hagan.
Secretary to the Lord Chancellor	J. Upington.
Lord Justice of Appeal	Right Hon. J. Christian.
Master of the Rolls	Right Hon. F. Sullivan.
Attorney-General	Right Hon. G. R. Barry.
Solicitor-General	Right Hon. Richard Dowse.
Military Secretary	Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Whitmore.
Ulster-King-of-Arms	Sir Bernard Burke, LL.D.

HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

LORD STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

Lord Steward	Earl of Bessborough.
Treasurer	Lord Poltimore.
Comptroller	Lord Otho Fitzgerald.
Master of the Household	Sir T. Cowell, K.C.B.
Secretary of Board of Green Cloth	E. M. Browell, Esq.
Paymaster of the Household	W. Hampshire, Esq.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

Lord Chamberlain	Viscount Sydney.
Vice-Chamberlain	Lord Richard Grosvenor.
Comptroller	Hon. S. C. B. Ponsonby.
Chief Clerk	T. C. March, Esq.
Keeper of the Privy Purse	General Sir T. M. Biddulph, K.C.B.
Private Secretary to her Majesty	Colonel H. F. Ponsonby.
Secretary	H. T. Harrison, Esq.
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard	Duke of St. Albans.
Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms	Earl Cowper.
Master of the Ceremonies	Major-Gen. Hon. Sir E. Cust, G.C.H.
Lord High Almoner	Bishop of Oxford.
Dean of Chapel Royal	Bishop of London.
Sub-Dean	Rev. F. Garden.
Clerk of the Closet	Bishop of Worcester.
Resident Chaplain	Dean of Windsor.
Mistress of the Robes	Duchess of Sutherland.
Groom	H. D. Erskine.
Physician in Ordinary	Sir Wm. Jenner, Bart.
Sergeant Surgeon	Sir Wm. Fergusson, Bart.

MASTER OF THE HORSE'S DEPARTMENT.

Master of the Horse	Marquis of Ailesbury, K.G.
Clerk Marshal	Lord Alfred Paget.
Crown Equerry and Secretary	Colonel G. A. Maude, C.B.

Master of the Buckhounds	Earl of Cork.
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CITY OFFICERS.

LORD MAYOR—Right Hon. Sir Sydney Waterlow, Langbourne, 1863.

SHERIFFS—Mr. Alderman White and Mr. F. Perkins.

CHAMBERLAIN—Benjamin Scott, Esq.

RECORDE—Right Hon. Russell Gurney, Q.C., M.P.

COMMON SERJEANT—Sir Thomas R. Chambers, Q.C., M.P.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE—Col. Jas. Fraser.

TOWN CLERK—Frederick Woodthorpe.

ALDERMEN.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE PASSED THE CHAIR.

Duke, Sir James, Bart.	Farringdon Without	1840
Challis, Thomas, Esq.	Cripplegate	1843
Sidney, Thomas, Esq.	Billingsgate	1844
Salomons, Sir David, Bart.	Cordwainer	1848
Finnis, Thomas Quested, Esq.	Tower	1848
Carden, Sir Robert Walter	Bridge Without	1849
Carter, John Esq.	Cornhill	1851
Rose, Sir William Anderson	Queenhithe	1855
Lawrence, William, Esq.	Bread-street	1856
Phillips, Sir Benjamin S.	Farringdon Within	1857
Gabriel, Sir Thomas, Bart.	Vintry	1857
Allen, William F.	Cheap	1858
Lawrence, Sir James Clarke	Wallbrook	1860
Dakin, Sir Thomas	Candlewick	1861
Besley, Robert, Esq.	Aldersgate	1862
Gibbons, Sir John Sills, Bart.	Castle Baynard	1862

THE FOLLOWING HAVE NOT PASSED THE CHAIR.

Lusk, Andrew, Esq.	Aldgate	1863
Stone, David Henry, Esq.	Bassishaw	1864
Cotton, W. J. Richmond, Esq.	Lime-street	1866
Owden, W. T., Esq.	Bishopsgate	1868
White, Charles, Esq.	Portsoken	1871
Whetham, Charles, Esq.	Bridge Within	1871
Truscott, Sir Francis W.	Dowgate	1871
William M'Arthur, M.P.	Coleman-street	1872
	Broad-street	1872

TABLE OF KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

NORMAN LINE.

William I. Began to Reign.

William II. Oct. 14, 1066

William III. Sept. 9, 1057

Henry I. Aug. 2, 1100

Stephen Dec. 2, 1135

Henry II. Oct. 25, 1154

Richard I. July 6, 1189

John April 6, 1199

Henry III. Oct. 19, 1216

Edward I. Nov. 16, 1272

Edward II. July 7, 1307

Edward III. Jan. 24, 1327

Richard II. June 21, 1377

HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

Henry IV. Sept. 29, 1399

Henry V. March 23, 1413

Henry VI. Aug. 31, 1422

HOUSE OF YORK.

Edward IV. March 1, 1461

Edward V. April 9, 1483

Richard III. June 22, 1483

YORK AND LANCASTER UNITED IN THE HOUSE OF TUDOR.

Henry VII. of Lan. Aug. 22, 1485

Henry VIII. April 22, 1509

Edward VI. Jan. 28, 1547

Mary I. July 6, 1553

Elizabeth Nov. 1558

HOUSE OF STUART.

James I. March 24, 1603

Charles I. March 27, 1625

THE COMMONWEALTH FROM 1649 TO 1660, CROMWELL, USURPER.

Charles II. Jan. 30, 1660

James II. Feb. 6, 1685

William and Mary Feb. 13, 1689

From Dec. 28, 1649, William alone.

Anne March 8, 1702

BRUNSWICK FAMILY.

George I. Aug. 1, 1714

George II. June 11, 1727

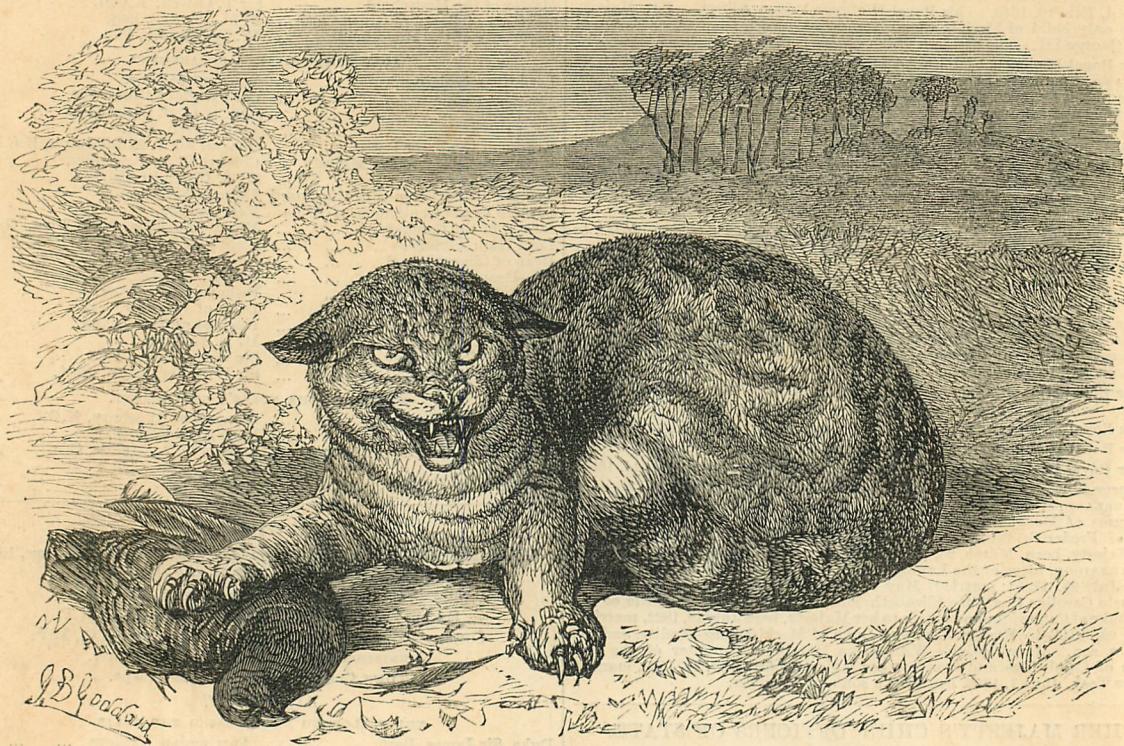
George III. Oct. 25, 1760

George IV. Jan. 29, 1820

William IV. June 26, 1837

Victoria June 20, 1837

FEBRUARY.



WILD CAT.

D. OF. M.	D. OF. W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.						HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.	
			Rises.	Souths after Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Morn.	Sets. Afternoon.	Before Sunrise.	Moon's Age	After Sunset.	0'Clock.	4	6	8	10	12	London Bridge.	Liverpool Dock.	Morn.	Aftern.
1	S	John P. Kemble born, 1757	7 41	13 54	4 47	9 50	10 3		4											32
2	W	4TH SUN. AFT. EPIPHANY	7 40	14 2	4 49	10 5	11 24		5											33
3	M	<i>Biasi</i> , Bp. and Martyr	7 38	14 8	4 50	10 21	Morn.		6											34
4	Tu	Length of day, 9h. 16m.	7 36	14 14	4 52	10 40	0 44		7											35
5	W	Sir R. Peel born, 1788	7 34	14 18	4 54	11 1	2 3		8											36
6	Th	Charles II. died, 1685	7 32	14 22	4 56	11 27	3 18		9											37
7	F	Charles Dickens born, 1812	7 30	14 25	4 58	Aftern.	4 28		10											38
8	S	Half Quarter Day	7 29	14 28	5 0	0 45	5 29		11											39
9	W	SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY	7 27	14 29	5 2	1 41	6 20		12											40
10	M	Queen Victoria married, 1840	7 26	14 30	5 4	2 45	6 59		13											41
11	Tu	Length of night, 11h. 19m.	7 24	14 30	5 5	3 53	7 30		14											42
12	W	Custom House burnt, 1814	7 22	14 29	5 7	5 2	7 52		15											43
13	Th	William Herapath (chemist and toxicologist) died, 1868	7 20	14 28	5 9	6 11	8 12		16											44
14	F	Day break, 5h. 26m. a.m.	7 18	14 25	5 11	7 21	8 27		17											45
15	S	St. Valentine	7 16	14 22	5 13	8 30	8 40		18											46
16	W	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY	7 14	14 18	5 14	9 38	8 54		19											47
17	M	Ember Week	7 12	14 13	5 16	10 52	9 5		20											48
18	Tu	Luther died, 1546	7 10	14 8	5 18	Morn.	9 20		21											49
19	W	William III. of the Netherlands born, 1650	7 8	14 2	5 20	0 6	9 47		22											50
20	Th	Princess Louise Victoria of Wales born, 1867	7 7	13 56	5 21	1 23	9 59		23											51
21	F	Field Marshal Lord Combermere died, 1865	7 5	13 40	5 23	3 43	10 29		24											52
22	S	James Barry died, 1806	7 3	13 41	5 25	4 0	11 11		25											53
23	W	QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY	7 1	13 33	5 27	5 6	Aftern.		26											54
24	M	St. Matthias	6 59	13 24	5 29	6 4	1 28		27											55
25	Tu	Shrove Tuesday	6 56	13 14	5 30	6 43	2 56		28											56
26	W	Ash Wednesday	6 54	13 4	5 32	7 12	4 30		29											57
27	Th	Barcelona taken by the French, 1808	6 52	12 53	5 34	7 35	6 2		0											58
28	F	Twilight ends, 7h. 27m. p.m.	6 50	12 42	5 36	7 53	7 32		1											59



"OUR POLL!" BY W. DUNCAN.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1873.

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Deputy Judge Advocate General—J. C. O'Dowd.

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Chief Secretary—C. S. Bagot, Esq.

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Associate to Lord Chief Justice—Hon. H. E. Campbell.

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Asso. to Ld. Chief Justice—T. W. Erle.

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Admiral. Advoc.—J. P. Deane, D.C.L.

Registrar—H. C. Rothery, Esq.

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Judge—Thomas H. Tristram, D.C.L.

Registrars—J. Shephard, J. H. Lee.

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COURT OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

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Registrar—F. H. Dyke.

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Registrar—Viscount Canterbury.

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Chief Registrar—Wm. Hazlitt, Esq.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1873.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE, WITH THEIR AGE AND DATE OF ACCESSION.

Country.	Name.	Birth.	Acc.
Great Britain	Victoria	May 24, 1819	1837.
Austria	Francis Joseph	Aug. 18, 1830	1848.
Baden	Frederick	Sept. 9, 1826	1856.
Bavaria	Louis II.	Aug. 25, 1845	1864.
Belgium	Leopold II.	April 9, 1835	1865.
Denmark	Christian IX.	April 8, 1818	1863.
France	M. Thiers, President	Feb. 11, 1797	1871.
Germany	William	Mar. 22, 1797	1861.
Greece	George	Dec. 24, 1845	1863.
Hesse Darmstadt	Louis III.	June 9, 1806	1815.
Italy	Victor Emmanuel	Mar. 14, 1820	1862.
Mecklenburg Schwerin	Frederick Francis	Feb. 28, 1823	1842.
Mecklenburg Strelitz	Frederick Charles	Oct. 17, 1819	1860.
Netherlands	William III.	Feb. 19, 1817	1849.
Oldenburg	Nicolas	July 8, 1828	1853.
Portugal	Louis I.	Oct. 31, 1838	1861.
Rome	Pope Pius IX.	May 13, 1792	1846.
Russia	Alexander II.	Apr. 24, 1818	1855.
Saxe Coburg and Gotha	Ernest II.	June 21, 1818	1844.
Saxe-Meiningen	George	April 2, 1826	1866.
Saxe-Weimar	Charles Alexander	June 24, 1818	1863.
Saxony	John	Dec. 12, 1811	1854.
Spain	Amadeus of Savoy	May 30, 1845	1871.
Sweden and Norway	Oscar II.	Jan. 21, 1829	1872.
Turkey	Abdul-Aziz	Feb. 9, 1830	1861.
Wurtemberg	Charles Frederick	Mar. 6, 1823	1864.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Declaration of Independence, July 4	1776	John Tyler (elected as Vice-President)	1841
General Washington, First President	1789 and 1793	James Knox Polk	1845
John Adams	1797	General Z. Taylor (died July 9, 1850)	1849
Thomas Jefferson	1801 and 1805	Millard Fillmore (elected as Vice-President)	1850
James Madison	1809 and 1813	General Franklin Pierce	1853
James Monroe	1817 and 1821	James Buchanan	1857
John Quincy Adams	1825	Abraham Lincoln (assassinated April 14, 1865)	1861 and 1865
Gen. Andrew Jackson	1829 and 1833	Andrew Johnson (elected as Vice-President)	1865
Martin Van Buren	1837	General U. S. Grant	1869
General W. H. Harrison (died April 4)	1841		

SUMMARY OF THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

Peers of the Blood Royal	4	HOUSE OF COMMONS.	
Archbishops	2	ENGLAND.	MEMBERS.
Dukes	20	40 Counties	171
Marquises	19	Isle of Wight	1
Earls	109	186 Cities, Boroughs, &c.	463
Viscounts	24	3 Universities	5
Bishops	24	WALES.	
Barons	232	12 Counties	15
Scotch Representative Peers	16	14 Boroughs, with 45 contributory do.	15
Irish Representative Peers, 28 (one vacancy)	27	SCOTLAND.	30
Total	477	33 Counties	32
Nine of the Peers are minors, making the actual number of the House	468	7 Cities and Towns	11
		15 Districts of Burghs	15
		4 Universities	2
		IRELAND.	60
		32 Counties	64
		33 Cities and Boroughs	39
		1 University	2
		Total	658

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	Yeoman Usher, Colonel R. C. Spencer Clifford.
	Sergeant-at-Arms, Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. W. P. M. C. Tatbot.
	Deputy, G. Wallace Goodbody, Esq.
	Receiver of Fees, House of Lords, R. Moody, Esq.
	Shorthand Writer, Joseph Gurney, Esq.
	Assistant, W. H. Salter, Esq.
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LIST OF PRIME MINISTERS OF ENGLAND

FOR THE LAST 150 YEARS, WITH DATE OF ACCEPTING OFFICE.

Sir Robert Walpole	Oct., 1715	Spencer Perceval	June, 1810
J. Stanhope	April, 1717	Earl of Liverpool	June, 1812
Earl of Sunderland	March, 1718	George Canning	April, 1827
Sir Robert Walpole	April, 1720	Viscount Gcederich	Aug., 1827
Earl of Wilmington	Feb., 1742	Duke of Wellington	July, 1828
Henry Pelham	Aug., 1743	Earl Grey	Nov., 1830
Duke of Newcastle	April, 1754	Lord Melbourne	Aug., 1834
Earl of Bute	May, 1762	sir Robert Peel	Nov., 1834
George Grenville	April, 1763	Lord Melbourne	April, 1836
Marquis of Rockingham	July, 1765	sir Robert Peel	Sept., 1841
Duke of Grafton	Aug., 1766	Lord John Russell	June, 1846
Lord North	Jan., 1770	Earl of Derby	Feb., 1852
Marquis of Rockingham	March, 1782	Earl of Aberdeen	Dec., 1852
Earl of Shelburne	July, 1782	Viscount Palmerston	Feb., 1856
Duke of Portland	April, 1783	Earl of Derby	Feb., 1858
William Pitt	Dec., 1783	Viscount Palmerston	June, 1859
Henry Addington	March, 1801	Earl Russell	Oct., 1865
William Pitt	May, 1804	Earl of Derby	June, 1866
Lord Grenville	Jan., 1806	Benjamin Disraeli	Feb., 1868
Duke of Portland	March, 1807	W. E. Gladstone	Dec., 1868

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD.

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Extra Lord of the Bedchamber—Earl of Mount Edgecumbe.
Comptroller and Treasurer—General Sir William Thomas Knollys, K.C.B.
Grooms of the Bedchamber—The Hon. Charles Lindley Wood; the Hon. Alexander Temple Fitzmaurice.
Equerries—Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher C. Teesdale, C.B., R.A.; Major George Henry Grey; Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Charles Keppel; Captain Arthur Edward Augustus Ellis.

Private Secretary—Francis Knollys, Esq.
Attorney-General—Sir W. Alexander, Bart., Q.C.

Chaplain—The Rev. William Lake Onslow, M.A.

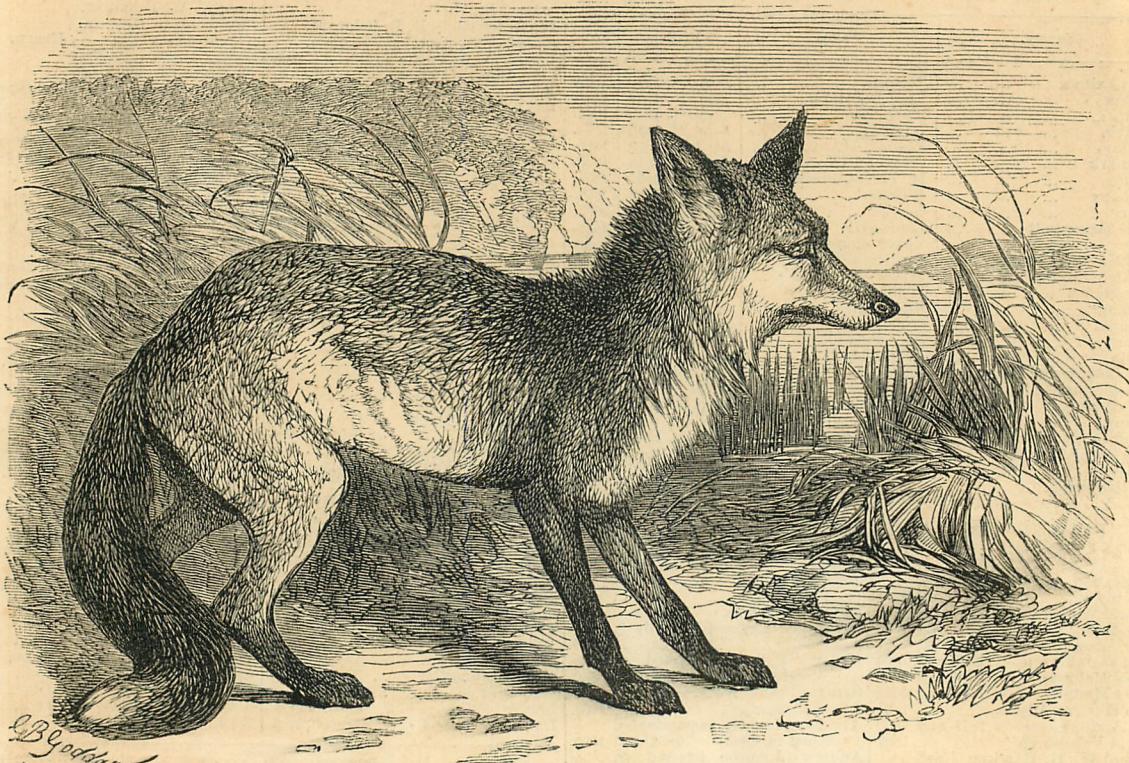
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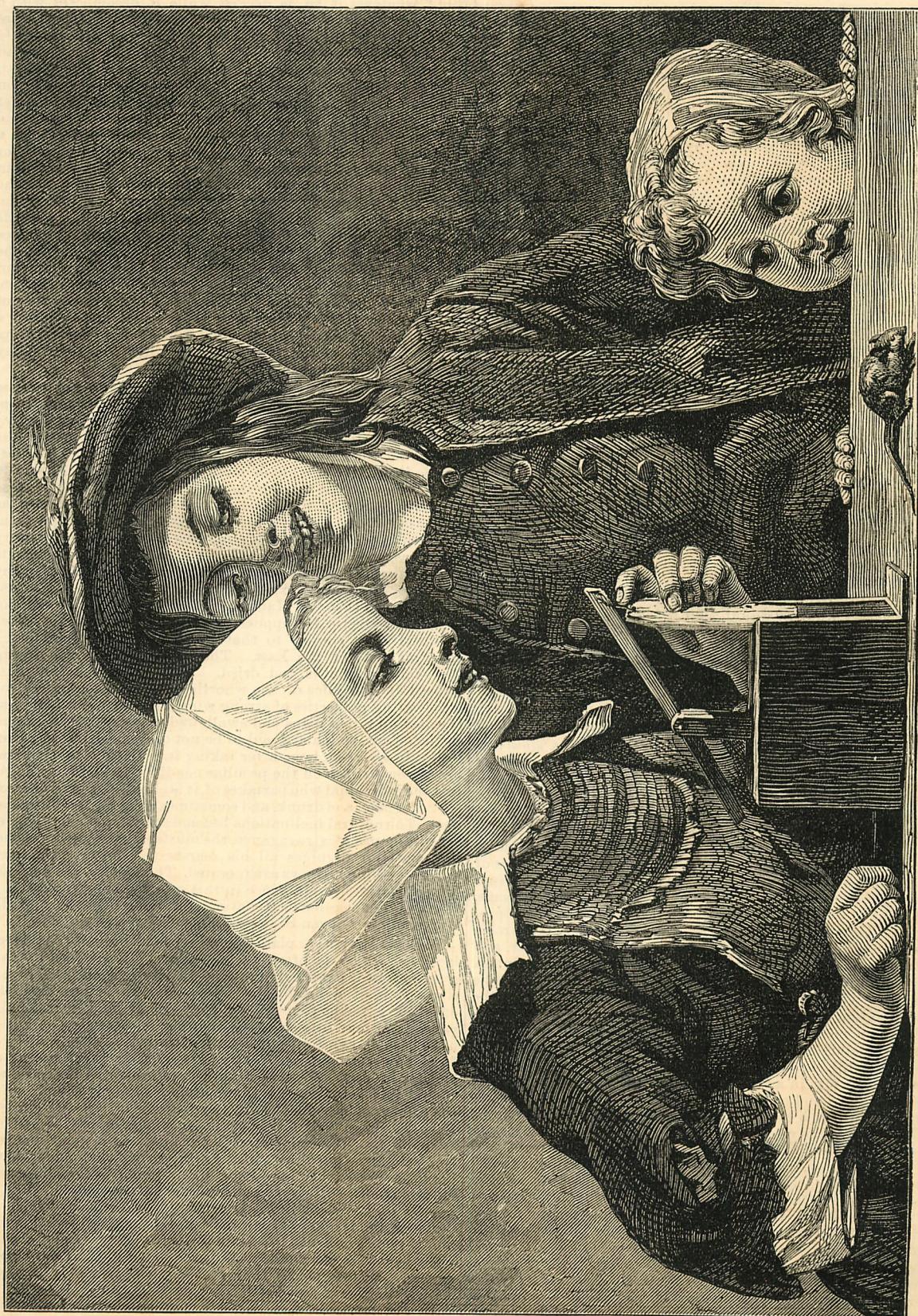
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MARCH.



FOX.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.		
			Rises.	Souths after Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Morn.	Sets. Morn.	Before Sunrise.	Moon's Age.	After Sunset.	O'Clock.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	London	Bridge.	Liverpool Dock.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.		
			H. M.	M.	S.	H. M.	H. M.	0	2	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	S	<i>St. David</i>	6 48	12 30	5 38	8 8	8 59		2										3 40	3 59	0 33	0 56	60				
2	S	QUADRAGESIMA SUNDAY	6 46	12 18	5 39	8 24	10 23		3										4 20	4 40	1 15	1 36	61				
3	M	Louis Philippe arrived in England, 1848	6 44	12 5	5 41	8 42	11 45		4										4 52	5 18	1 56	2 14	62				
4	Tu	Lord Somers born, 1632	6 42	11 52	5 43	9 2	Morn.		5										5 35	5 57	2 34	2 51	63				
5	W	Covent Garden Theatre burnt, 1856	6 40	11 38	5 44	9 27	1 4		6										6 15	6 37	3 13	3 31	64				
6	Th	Charles I. of Wurtemburg born, 1823	6 38	11 24	5 46	9 59	2 18		7										7 0	7 23	3 53	4 16	65				
7	F	Peter von Cornelius (painter) died, 1867	6 36	11 10	5 48	10 40	3 24		8										7 53	8 27	4 39	5 9	66				
8	S	Sir John F. W. Herschel born, 1792	6 33	10 55	5 50	11 33	4 18		9										9 10	9 53	5 43	6 26	67				
9	S	2ND SUNDAY IN LENT	6 31	10 39	5 51	Aftern.	5 2		10										10 40	11 25	7 9	7 56	68				
10	M	Prince of Wales married, 1863	6 28	10 24	5 53	1 42	5 34		11										—	0 5	8 41	9 21	69				
11	Tu	Income Tax imposed, 1842	6 26	10 8	5 55	2 52	6 0		12										0 39	1 5	9 55	10 21	70				
12	W	<i>Gregory, Bp. and Martyr</i>	6 24	9 51	5 57	4 1	6 19		13										1 25	1 45	10 41	11 1	71				
13	Th	Length of day, 11h. 38m.	6 21	9 35	5 59	5 10	6 35		14										2 5	2 20	11 21	11 36	72				
14	F	Klopstock died, 1803	6 18	9 18	6 0	6 20	6 48		●										2 35	2 52	11 51	—	73				
15	S	Comte de Montalembert (writer and orator) died, 1870	6 16	9 0	6 2	7 31	7 1		16										3 7	3 20	0 8	0 23	74				
16	S	3RD SUNDAY IN LENT	6 13	8 43	6 4	8 43	7 14		17										3 35	3 48	0 36	0 51	75				
17	M	<i>St. Patrick</i>	6 11	8 25	6 6	9 57	7 27		18										4 2	4 17	1 4	1 18	76				
18	Tu	Princess Louise born, 1848	6 9	8 8	6 8	11 12	7 42		19										4 33	4 47	1 33	1 49	77				
19	W	Length of night, 11h. 58m.	6 7	7 50	6 9	Morn.	8 2		20										5 3	5 18	2 3	2 19	78				
20	Th	Spring commences	6 5	7 32	6 11	0 30	8 27		21										5 35	5 52	2 34	2 51	79				
21	F	Goethe died, 1832	6 3	7 13	6 12	1 48	9 6		○										6 12	6 35	3 8	3 28	80				
22	S	William I. of Prussia born, 1797	6 1	6 55	6 14	2 58	9 57		23										7 0	7 29	3 51	4 16	81				
23	S	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT	5 59	6 37	6 15	3 56	11 5		24										8 5	8 50	4 45	5 21	82				
24	M	Queen Marie Amelie died, 1866	5 57	6 19	6 17	4 40	Aftern.		25										9 45	10 34	6 6	7 1	83				
25	Tu	<i>Annunciation. Lady Day</i>	5 54	6 0	6 18	5 12	1 57		26										11 20	—	7 50	8 36	84				
26	W	Duke of Cambridge born, 1819	5 52	5 42	6 20	5 36	3 26		27										Noon.	0 35	—	—	85				
27	Th	Earl of Cardigan died, 1868	5 50	5 23	6 22	5 54	4 58		28										1 0	1 28	9 51	10 16	86				
28	F	Twilight ends, Sh. 24m. p.m.	5 47	5 5	6 24	6 12	6 27		○										1 50	2 11	10 44	11 6	87				
29	S	Rev. J. Keble died, 1868	5 45	4 47	6 26	6 26	7 52		1										2 32	2 52	11 27	11 48	88				
30	S	5TH SUNDAY IN LENT	5 43	4 28	6 28	6 43	9 17		2										3 11	3 32	—	0 27	89				
31	M	Treaty of Paris, 1856	5 41	4 10	6 30	7 2	10 41		3										3 52	4 11	0 48	1 8	90				



"THE MOUSE-TRAP," BY JEAN PIERRE ANTIGNA.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

OUR COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS.

GATHERING MUSHROOMS AND FUNGI.

"UP with the lark to gather mushrooms!" We suppose they would be just as good if gathered at noon or afternoon; but there is a popular notion that unless secured

When the grass is wet with dew
In the morning early,

these delicious morsels melt away. We incline to think that it is only another instance of the early bird picking up the worm, and that there is no special charm in the early mushroom. Still in common with all fungi the mushroom, *Agaricus campestris*, grows very rapidly, and a meadow which in the evening may present no signs of mushrooms may in the morning yield a good basket full. Our common edible mushroom is by no means the most attractive in appearance of its family, though we are much inclined to say it is by far the best in its properties as a dainty dish. So many mistakes have of late occurred though uninstructed people eating fungi which they believed to be wholesome, that we are disposed to dissuade from all experiments, and leave it to accomplished and practised observers only to make dishes of untried and unknown fungi in which our woods abound. It is singular, however, that the only fungus amongst many which are received as articles of diet in Italy, which is systematically rejected and thrown into the Tiber, is our own common mushroom, *Agaricus campestris*. The group of collectors in our Illustration must be tolerably sure of their crop, and practice and observation soon discover any error in the selection. The peculiar form, the delicate pink gills, and the delicious scent of a true mushroom are not easily to be mistaken. It is, however, the *Pratiola* of the Italians. "May he die of a *pratiola*!" is the worst wish that an Italian can express for his enemy; so we learn in what poor esteem our general favourite is held by the most extensive fungi eaters in Europe. For the true enjoyment of a mushroom much will depend on the cooking; and in this, as in most culinary matters, our French neighbours, who eat a greater variety of fungi than we do, far excel us. It is essential that mushrooms be freshly gathered, and we can testify to the following being a successful mode of cookery:—"Get a number of young mushrooms freshly gathered, cut them in pieces, wash in cold water, and dry them in a cloth. Put them in a pan with butter, parsley, salt, and pepper, and place them over a brisk fire. When ready, add cream and yolk of egg to bind them together." A more economical method is to peel the mushrooms, remove the stems, place them in a stew-pan with fresh butter, and let them stew over a brisk fire; when the butter is melted, squeeze in the juice of a lemon; after a little while add salt, pepper, spice, and a spoonful of water in which a clove of garlic has been soaked for half an hour, let them stew all together for about an hour, then add the yolk of an egg to bind them. Pour your stew on some small crusts of bread previously fried in butter." But the ways of cooking mushrooms are infinite, and happy is the housekeeper who can reckon on a good supply of fresh meadow mushrooms, for we far prefer those growing in the open fields to the products of the artificial mushroom bed or stove. Our field-mushroom gatherers will doubtless find some that are coarser, larger, and older than those which are to be sent to table as dainties. These will make excellent ketchup, and therefore must not be despised. No rule can be given to the inexperienced as to the discrimination of wholesome from poisonous species of fungi. If the odour be ammoniacal and the taste pungent, the fungus should certainly not be meddled with, and the same if the colour be verdigris or any shade of black or purple, and the plant be growing in a damp or shady place. The wonderful variety of form and colour in fungi is as great as the diverse situations in which they are found. Open fields and meadows, woods, among the moss and crimp brown leaves of a former season, or where the newly-fallen foliage of the present year lies thick and wet, rotting vegetable débris, dead sticks and stumps, and decaying organic refuse of every kind are inhabited by the different species, it being the peculiar characteristic of the fungi to seat themselves on dead and decomposing matters, which at the same time they largely assist to remove from view. The fungi are in fact a kind of natural scavengers. Directly anything begins to decay, either animal or vegetable, fungi in some shape begin to consume it; whenever we see fungi growing in crowds we may be assured that there is some substance underneath from which life has departed, if it be not absolutely rotten and offensive. Hence their curious importance in the general economy of nature. The duty

may appear mean, but it is not meanly performed. The dead thing, whatever it be, is decked while it decomposes with a strange and anomalous beauty, "Decay's effacing fingers" are adorned, as it were, with jewels. Coincident with their life and history are also many pleasant ideas that detach the mind from the idea of death and produce thoughts almost poetical. Such is the production of the green circles often seen upon soft and grassy hills and downs, and occasionally in quiet fields, and known as "fairy rings." These rings originate with a fungus of the mushroom type, commencing with a single individual, which scatters its spores centrifugally, or from the centre. The fungi that arise from these spores in propagating move further away again, the next crop does the same, and so do the crops that succeed, every new generation enlarging the area, but not a single individual moving inwards (just as we see the little wave circles spread across the surface of still water when disturbed); so that in course of time the ring of fungi is many feet, or perhaps yards, in diameter. The fungi themselves are of course only of temporary duration. When they decay, especially after a fall of rain, the ring of turf they occupied is observed to be greener, and is called a "fairy ring." It is doubtless owing to the fungi concentrating large quantities of nutritive matter, which on their decay becomes deposited in the soil.

It is hardly necessary to say that the fungi do not possess leaves, flowers, proper stems, or roots. The common mushroom is the type of their organisation. The vegetating portion, or thallus, is called "mycelium," and is embedded under the surface of the ground, a substance on which they grow diffusing itself like a whitish mass of filaments, and known to all gardeners in the case of the mushroom as "spawn." Our beautiful drawing of *Agaricus muscaria*—Fly agaric—deserves especial notice from the curious use to which it is put in some countries. It is very poisonous, and has been employed as a fly poison—hence its common name. Its poisonous qualities are not modified in any climate. The Czar Alexis lost his life by it, and yet it has been affirmed that "in Kamschatka it is used as an article of food." In Siberia it supplies the inhabitants with the means of intoxication similar to that produced by the "haschish" and "majoon" of the East. The fungi are collected during the summer months and dried. When used, the fungus is steeped in the juice of the whortleberry, which acquires the intoxicating properties of strong wine. Sometimes the fungus is rolled up into a bolus and swallowed whole, and the intoxicating effects, which are said to be not only cheap but pleasant, follow in about an hour after taking it. Curious descriptions have been written on the peculiar conditions it produces. At first the individual who partakes of it is cheerful, afterwards excited, giddy, and drunk, and sometimes loses entire consciousness. The natural inclinations become stimulated. The dancer executes a pas d'extravagance, the musician indulges in a song, the chattering divulges all his secrets, the orator harangues, and everything becomes exaggerated. The history of a debauch brought about by indulgence in this exciting substance reveals much of the possible degradation of human nature; and Mr. Cooke, in his "Seven Sisters of Sleep" gives us full details.

We have in another plate examples of the beautiful *Agaricus laccatus*, which is often to be found in the woods of this country, but is extremely variable in size and colour. Sometimes it is of a bright amethyst purple, as in our example, often of a reddish brown or grey colour, and occasionally yellow. It may be well to say that our Illustrations of Fungi have been chosen for their beauty of form and colour, and not from any supposed possibility of rendering them useful as articles of diet. Were they not as perishable as they are, we should find amongst the fungi almost as many resources for the colours of a bouquet as in the denizens of a flower-garden. Here we have the lovely little *Agaricus epiphyllus*, which from its name we may almost recognise as a parasite upon trees, and growing almost in the air; the curious golden yellow *Clavaria viscosa*, looking almost like a piece of vegetable coral. More curious still is *Clavaria vermiculata*, looking like a bundle of little candles. It is found on lawns and in short pastures, and is said by experimenters to be perfectly wholesome, and if tied together in little bundles like asparagus, and, cooked with butter, parsley, onion, pepper, and salt, to be very good eating. Roques states that at Vienna *Clavaria* is fricasseed with butter and sweet basil.

In our next plate we have a fine specimen of *Coprinus atramentarius*. It is very commonly found about old stumps of trees, and also in gardens, flourishing on the naked soil. It is

found in clusters, and is rapidly deliquescent, so that while standing, or more speedily when gathered, it melts away, drop by drop, into a fluid like ink—indeed, it is often used as such. The lovely-looking rose-coloured fungus *Russula emetica*, is one of the most poisonous of its tribe, and fortunately is not very common with us. Although commonly red, it sometimes fades into pink, or deepens into purple. Many stories have been told of disasters arising from the inadvertent indulgence in this emetic agaric, as it is called, only a small piece of which is sufficient to produce very unpleasant results. *Cantharellus cornucopoides*, which is more curious than beautiful, belongs to the same genus as the beautiful little yellow Chantarelle, which having once been seen is sure to be recognised, and once tasted, to be remembered. It smells like ripe apricots, and is delicious if properly cooked, as we have tasted it in France and Italy. The pretty white *Agaricus nutans* and the lowly *Peziza humosa* complete our illustration. This last fungus is found growing close to the ground, and is one of a large genus whose species are exceedingly variable in size, some being microscopically minute. On damp walls, decayed wood, sticks, rushes, dead leaves, or even gravel walks, we find specimens of the minute and beautiful *Pezizas*. In the early spring on old dead branches in woods and copes who has not seen the lovely crimson cups of *Peziza coccinea*, or Dryad's cup, a circular basin of the richest carmine about an inch and a half in diameter? Fries, the great German writer on fungi, attributes his first incitement to the study of this family of plants to his delight in seeing the crimson *peziza* in its native woods.

POTATO-PLANTING AND PEA-PICKING.

So accustomed are we all at this time of day to the daily and unstinted use of the potato in our ordinary diet that we feel as if we could almost as easily give up wheat and other grain as this pleasant and wholesome root, and we are apt to forget that not very long ago it was unknown in England, and even as late as the end of the seventeenth century writers on gardening treated it with indifference and regarded it as the "food of poor people." In 1584 Queen Elizabeth, of excellent memory, granted a patent "for discovering and planting new countries not possessed by Christians," and under this sanction some ships equipped by Sir Walter Raleigh sailed with him to America. Thomas Hurriott, who accompanied this expedition, sent to England the description of a plant called by the natives of North America *openawlk*. Sir Walter Raleigh, with courtier-like gallantry, called this land Virginia, and here the curious plant was found. Gerarde in his "Herbal" describes the plant, and figures it as having "round roots hanging on ropes, and being good for food either boiled or roasted." Even earlier than Sir Walter Raleigh's expedition to North America, the same plant was known in Quito, South America, under the name of "Papas," which the Spaniards corrupted into *battata*, and the Portuguese into *ba ta ta*, to which potato is a very near approach. It seems that Sir Walter Raleigh, on his return from America, planted some of these potatoes on his estate in Youghal, near Cork, in Ireland, and that this easily-grown food became popular in Ireland before it was adopted in England. It is related that it was accidentally introduced into England in consequence of the wreck of a vessel on the coast of Lancashire which had a quantity on board. For a long time the potato was cultivated only in gardens and regarded as a delicacy. Gerarde recommends it as the basis of delicate conserves and restorative sweetmeats, with the assurance that its "flatulent effects may be infallibly corrected by having the roots 'eaten sopped in wine,'" adding "to give them the greater grace in eating they should be boiled with prunes." Not until after a considerable time did this valuable plant become the palatable, productive, and farinaceous article of food and cultivation it now is. It appears that in 1725 the few potato plants then existing in gardens about Edinburgh were left in the same ground from year to year as recommended by Evelyn, a few tubers were perhaps removed for use in the autumn, and the parent plants well covered with litter to save them from the winter's frost. The botanist recognises the potato as *Solanum tuberosum*, belonging to the same natural order of plants as the poisonous deadly nightshade (*Atropa belladonna*) and the henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*). It may be propagated both by its seed and tubers, which latter we eat as potatoes; the eyes or specks we cut out are the buds whence grow the young tubers. The most generally adopted mode of propagation is by the tubers, though new varieties are procured by using the seed, which may be mixed, and so improve the kinds and qualities of the tubers. The shoots

coming from the tubers and layers of the stalks may also be used. Planting in the open ground is best done in October and November and may be continued till the end of March. Our Illustration shows us that the ground must first be well dug, and that the sets or pieces of the potato or tuber to be planted must each have one or more little eyes or roots in it. Some gardeners recommend the largest potato to be planted whole, others that they be sliced into pieces containing several eyes. Many device are suggested to secure early potato crops, and long treatises have been written on potato-growing. Any-one can plant potatoes if the ground be previously prepared and dug, and we cannot even object to the employment of female labour in this branch of agriculture. With her apron full of slice of the tuber nicely prepared she proceeds to insert them in rows with the dibble, an instrument which is invaluable for the purpose, for early crops twelve inches apart each way, and for the main ones eighteen inches. The sets should be put in about six inches beneath the surface. Afterwards the earth should be raked or struck in with the spade and not trampled upon, but planted as sufficient is dug for receiving a row, for the looser the soil the less does frost penetrate and the more readily does superfluous moisture escape. As soon as the plants come up and can well be distinguished they should be freed from weeds, and of the early crops the earth drawn round each plant so as to form a cup as a shelter from the cold winds, which are their chief enemies in the early part of the year; but the main crops should not be earthed up, as it lessens their productiveness. This year we are reminded that our crops are not always successful, and that the potato is subject to a sort of epidemic disease which is very fatal to its health and life. Very sad tales are told of the great losses to growers of potato crops owing to this visitation. For eleven years we have not had so bad a time. The disease first became generally apparent in 1845, when the whole crop in Ireland, the mainstay of the people's food, was lost, and a famine ensued. Since that time the disease has constantly reappeared, blackening the leaves before they become ripe and rotting the tubers in the ground. Royal commissions have been formed to investigate the nature of this disease, and scientific men are yet discussing it.

We are told on good authority that thoroughly-dried potatoes will always produce a good crop free from disease. Such is the positive assertion of Mr. Bollman, a professor of agriculture in Russia. In a pamphlet written by this gentleman it is asserted as an unquestionable fact that mere drying, if conducted at a sufficiently high temperature and continued long enough, is a complete antidote to the disease. This fact Mr. Bollman proved by a number of experiments, and it has been corroborated by many other agriculturists; but is not, as far as we know, frequently adopted in these islands, where so much loss and suffering is occasioned by a failure of the potato crop, we suppose because, in agriculture as in sanitary matters and many other things, we have yet to learn that "prevention is better than cure." Few persons are probably aware of the quantity of potatoes used in England, America, and the Continent, in the manufacture of starch, arrowroot, and tapioca. A starch manufactory in Maine, U.S., grinds from 16,000 to 24,000 bushels of potatoes annually, and makes 140,000 lb. to 240,000 lb. of starch, which finds a ready market at four dollars per 100 lb.

Dr. Hooker, of the Royal Gardens, Kew, has lately been reviving a suggestion made by the late Professor Henslow, when the potato disease first invaded the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk. It appears that the disease does not affect the nutritive properties of the starch of the potato, and his plan is to grate the potato into water; the starch will then fall to the bottom, and the diseased matter, woody fibre, &c., remain suspended in it. The plan is to drain off the water after several washings, and to dry the starch for use as arrowroot, for puddings or cakes, or mixed with flour as bread. We fear, however, this device will be but a very sorry substitute for "a good mealy potato," and we turn to our next Illustration to assist us out of the difficulty and recollect that even dried peas and beans are no bad food when potatoes or green vegetables cannot be had. Here, however, we have fresh green peas lading the stems and filling the basket. *Pisum sativum* is the botanist's name for this delicious vegetable, and, were we not reminded of dainty dishes by the sight of its pretty delicate green tendrils and leaves, and its pure white blossoms, we should be forced to admire the graceful appearance of the common garden pea. The varieties of peas are innumerable; but

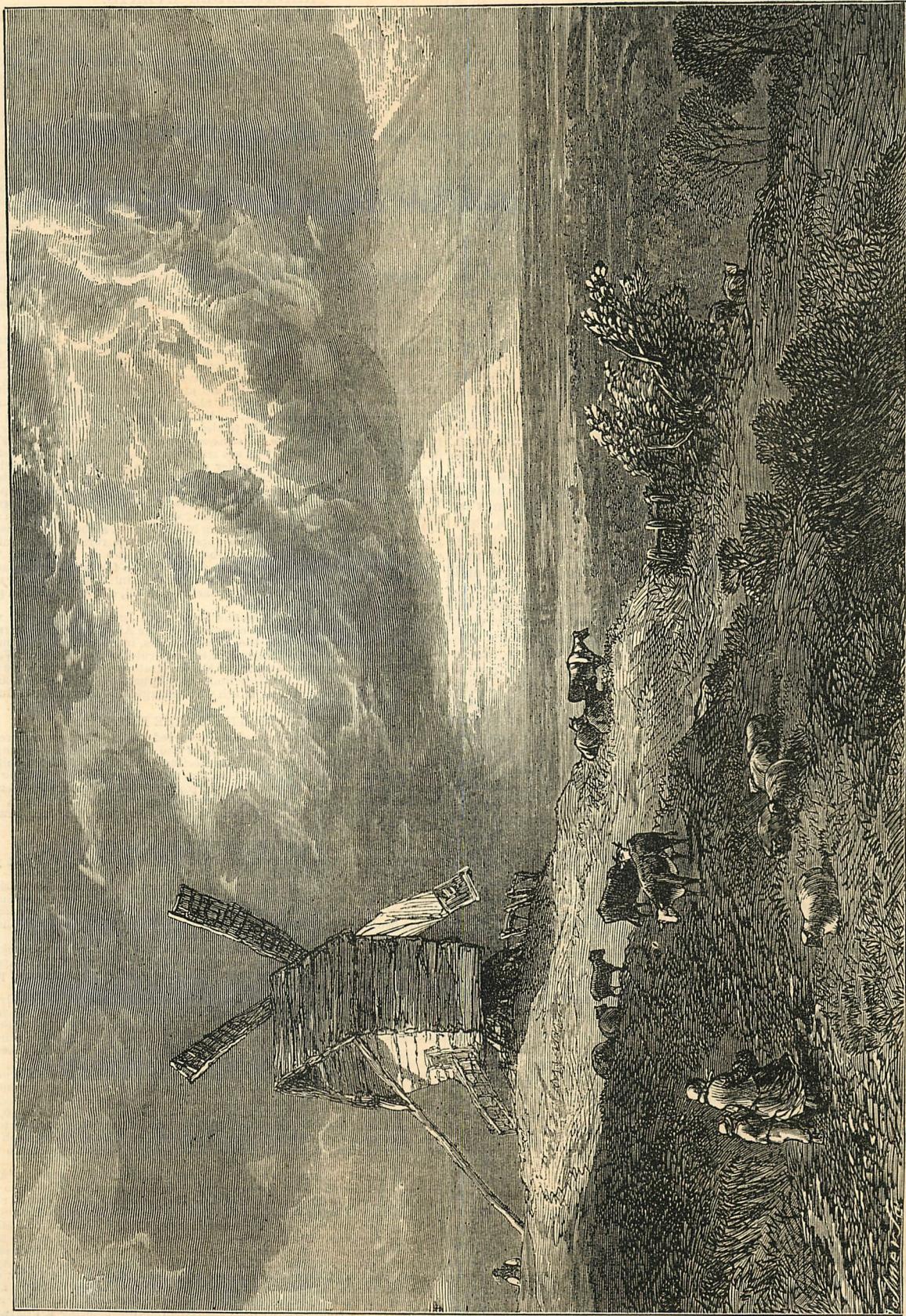
(Continued on page 16.)

APRIL.



PINE-MARTEN.

D. OF M. W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.						MOON.						DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.						HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.							
		Rises.			Souths after Noon.			Sets.			Rises. Morn.			Sets. Aftern.			Before Sunrise.		Moon's Age		After Sunset.		London		Bridge.						
		H.	M.	m.	H.	M.	m.	H.	M.	m.	H.	M.	m.	H.	M.	m.	O'Clock.	6	7	8	10	12	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.					
1	Tu	All Fools' Day	5	38	3	52	6	31	7	24	11	59					4						4	30	4	47	1	27	1	46	91
2	W	Richard Cobden died, 1865	5	36	3	34	6	33	7	55	Morn.					5						5	5	5	25	2	3	2	21	92	
3	Th	Richard, Bishop	5	34	3	16	6	35	8	34	1	13					6						5	45	6	7	2	41	3	1	93
4	F	Cambridge Lent Term Ends	5	31	2	58	6	37	9	23	2	12					7						6	29	6	53	3	23	3	45	94
5	S	Oxford Lent Term ends	5	29	2	41	6	38	10	21	3	0					8						7	19	7	50	4	9	4	35	95
6	S	PALM SUNDAY	5	27	2	23	6	40	11	28	3	37					9						8	33	9	19	5	6	5	49	96
7	M	Prince Leopold born, 1753	5	24	2	6	6	41	Aftern.	4	4					10						10	6	10	50	6	35	7	22	97	
8	Tu	Length of day, 13h. 21m.	5	22	1	49	6	43	1	47	4	25					11						11	32	—	8	6	8	48	98	
9	W	Fire Insurance due	5	20	1	32	6	44	2	58	4	42					12						0	7	0	33	9	23	9	49	99
10	Th	Battle of Toulouze, 1814	5	18	1	16	6	45	4	8	4	57					13						0	54	1	15	10	10	10	31	100
11	F	GOOD FRIDAY	5	15	0	59	6	47	5	19	5	9					14						1	31	1	48	10	47	11	4	101
12	S	Prince Fredk. of Prussia b., 1836	5	13	0	43	6	48	6	30	5	22					●						2	5	2	16	11	21	11	32	102
13	S	EASTER SUNDAY	5	11	0	27	6	50	7	45	5	33					16						2	30	2	47	11	46	—	103	
14	M	Princess Beatrice born, 1857	5	9	0	12	6	52	9	1	5	49					17						3	3	3	17	0	3	0	19	104
15	Tu	Law Easter Term begins	5	7	before	6	54	10	21	6	7					18						3	33	3	47	0	33	0	49	105	
16	W	Oxford Easter Term begins	5	5	0	18	6	55	11	38	6	31					19						4	2	4	20	1	3	1	18	106
17	Th	Field Marshal Lord Seaton died, 1863	5	2	0	32	6	57	Morn.	7	3					20						4	36	4	55	1	36	1	52	107	
18	F	Cambridge Easter Term begins	5	0	0	46	6	59	0	52	7	51					21						5	13	5	35	2	11	2	29	108
19	S	Alphege, Archbishop	4	58	0	59	7	1	1	53	8	52					22						5	55	6	23	2	51	3	11	109
20	S	LOW SUNDAY	4	56	1	12	7	2	2	41	10	10					●						6	50	7	22	3	39	4	6	110
21	M	Bishop Heber born, 1783	4	55	1	25	7	4	3	15	11	34					24						8	5	8	50	4	38	5	21	111
22	Tu	Length of night, 9h. 47m.	4	53	1	37	7	6	3	41	Aftern.					25						9	38	10	25	6	6	6	54	112	
23	W	St. George	4	51	1	49	7	8	4	1	2	31					26						11	8	11	45	7	41	8	24	113
24	Th	Emperor of Austria married, 1854	4	49	2	0	7	10	4	17	3	56					27						—	0	12	9	1	9	28	114	
25	F	St. Mark	4	47	2	11	7	11	4	31	5	22					0	38	1	1	9	54	10	17	115						
26	S	Princess Alice of Hesse born, 1843	4	45	2	21	7	13	4	46	6	46					1	25	1	45	10	41	11	1	116						
27	S	2ND SUND. AFT. EASTER	4	43	2	30	7	14	5	3	8	12					2	5	2	25	11	21	11	41	117						
28	M	Mutiny of the Bounty, 1789	4	41	2	40	7	16	5	24	9	34					2	45	3	5	—	0	1	118							
29	Tu	Alexander II. born, 1818	4	39	2	48	7	17	5	51	10	53					3	25	3	45	0	21	0	41	119						
30	W	Admiral Robert Fitzroy died, 1865	4	37	2	56	7	19	6	24	Midn.					4	3	4	22	1	1	1	19	120							



"A WINDY DAY," BY E. M. WIMPERIS.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1873.

(Continued from page 13.)

we incline to the excellence of the Early Conqueror, the Blue Simitar, and the incomparable Marrowfat. The natural order to which the pea belongs—*Leguminosæ*—supplies provender and food for cattle in ten or twelve native species. There are the clover, vetch, sainfoin, and many others. The common broad or Windsor bean, so good with farmhouse cheer, and the more delicate French bean and scarlet-runner, which come to compensate us for the loss of the green peas.

Pea-picking is suggestive of bright days and cloudless skies, and it is well that those maidens who fill their baskets with the crisp, bright green pods, plucked from the tender plants, should cover their heads from the sun's scorching rays. In Queen Elizabeth's time peas were brought from Holland, and were accounted "fit dainties for ladies, they came so far and cost so dear." Lydgate mentions them as being sold in London in the time of Henry VI, so that the taste is not a novel one. Peas contain much farinaceous and saccharine matter, and also a substance known as caseine, a flesh-forming material, so essential to health and life in food, hence they are extremely nutritious. In a table prepared by Dr. Lankester, at the Kensington Museum of Food, now removed to Bethnal-green, we find that 14 oz. of beans contain 3 oz. 368 gr. of flesh-forming material or caseine, peas 3 oz. 324 gr.; whilst potatoes contain none of this material, and consist of 12 parts of water, 2 of starch, a little fat, gluten, cellulose, and gum. So that we see how much better it would have been for our Irish neighbours to have made any of the leguminous plants, such as peas, beans, or lentils, their staple article of diet, rather than the un nutritive potato. As food for hard-working men, peas, well boiled and mixed with some animal fat, such as bacon, are excellent food. Pea meal is also good, and may be used in various ways. The soil best suited to peas is a light or sandy loam of some depth. They should be sown in January in sheltered borders, and continued throughout February and March. Sow in drills by the dibble, in rows ranging north and south, and put the sticks alternately on each side of the row. Too much care cannot be taken, when the peas are gathered, not to injure the stems; and we know from experience that if the pods be cut off with scissors the plants produce one fourth more than if roughly gathered. The more regularly the plants are gathered from, the longer they continue in production, as the later pods never attain maturity if the earlier ones are allowed to grow old before they are gathered. As a vegetable, nothing is more delicious than a dish of young peas plainly boiled; but the inventions of a chef de cuisine comprehend transformations of all sorts, and in the greenish brown compound handed to us at a Continental table d'hôte we fail to recognise the fresh, bright green little morsels we associate with our recollections of pea-picking. The pod of the pea is the type of its family, the *Leguminosæ*, and very curious are the varieties to be found in this little pod. Nature seems to take a droll and special delight in showing how many changes can be wrought upon an idea so simple as that of the pea-pod, and which in the pea would be thought complete. In our own country the little legumes of the Medicago roll up into prickly spheres; those of the *Ornithopus* are jointed, and grow in sets of three or four, resembling the claws of a newly-fledged bird. Some legumes to be seen in museums, and belonging to tropical natives of this family, are coiled so as to resemble writhing snakes; others are shaped like a scimitar, or covered with dense brown hair, or defended with sharp prickles. The ordinary kinds, when ripe, and the atmosphere is dry and hot, are apt to burst open, sometimes with a sharp crack, the valves curling up spirally and discharging their seeds. These include a considerable number of the most beautiful in nature; they are often of resplendent colours, or prettily mottled, like the French and kidney beans; and even in a single genus, as in the lupins, we find a dozen different shades and modes of spotting. Every one knows the little scarlet bead, black at one end, of the common rosary pea, *Abrus precatorius*; and there are few fireside museums that do not contain the huge flat or convex and polished brown seeds, two inches across, called "lady nuts." These are the produce of the *Entada pursacitha*, the pods of which are a yard long! But we have been led into a botanical gossip at the refection of a pea-pod; and, indeed, the family of which we are writing realises the beau ideal of a botanical family, for every diversity of size, stature, and configuration occurs in it, from the tender annual that dies in the embraces of the summer sun to trees so enormous that in reading of them we almost suspect travellers' tales. Each one, however great its diversity, maintains intact the family arms—a legume.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Among the few remarkable events of the past twelve months, the foremost place is due to

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION AND ITS AWARD.

The Geneva Tribunal was constituted by Treaty concluded and signed at Washington on May 8, 1871, to refer all the claims generically known as the Alabama Claims to a Tribunal of Arbitration, to be composed of five Arbitrators named—one by her Britannic Majesty, one by the President of the United States, one by his Majesty the King of Italy, one by the President of the Swiss Confederation, one by his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil; having respectively named their Arbitrators, to wit: her Britannic Majesty, Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, Baronet, a member of her Majesty's Privy Council, Lord Chief Justice of England; the President of the United States, Charles Francis Adams, Esq.; his Majesty the King of Italy, his Excellency Count Frederic Sclopis de Salerano, a Knight of the Order of the Annunziata, Minister of State, Senator of the Kingdom of Italy; the President of the Swiss Confederation, Mr. James Stampfli; his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, his Excellency Marcos Antonio d'Araujo, Viscount d'Itajuba, a Grandee of the Empire of Brazil, Member of the Council of the Emperor of Brazil, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in France; and the five Arbitrators above named having assembled at Geneva, Switzerland, in one of the chambers of the Hôtel de Ville on Dec. 15, 1871, in conformity with the terms of the Treaty, after repeated sittings, made the following award, on Sept. 14, 1872.

"The arbitrators find Great Britain liable for the acts committed by the Alabama; by a majority of the Italian, Swiss, Brazilian, and United States Arbitrators against the Arbitrator appointed by Great Britain, they find Great Britain liable for the acts committed by the Florida; and by a majority of the Italian, Swiss, and United States Arbitrators against the Arbitrators appointed by Great Britain and Brazil, they find Great Britain liable for the acts committed by the Shenandoah after leaving Melbourne. They unanimously decided that, in the cases in which Great Britain was held responsible, the acts of the tenders should be considered to follow the judgment given in regard to the cruisers to which they were attached. They decided that Great Britain was not responsible for the acts committed by the Georgia, or by any of the other Confederate cruisers, except the three above named. They rejected altogether the claim of the United States Government for expenditure incurred in pursuit and capture of the cruisers. They decided that interest should be allowed, and have awarded a gross sum of 15,500,000 dols. in gold (about £3,229,166 13s. 4d.) in satisfaction and final settlement of all claims, including interest. The amount of the claims preferred before the Tribunal, as appears from the revised statement of claims presented on the part of the United States in April last, was 19,739,095 dols. in gold, to which was added a claim for expenses of pursuit and capture to the amount of 7,080,478 dols., with interest at seven per cent on the whole amount for about ten years, or, in all, 45,500,000 dols. in gold (or about £9,479,166 13s. 4d.)."

This award was not signed by the Lord Chief Justice of England, who agreed only so far as the acts committed by the Alabama were concerned. It is said our concession to the United States, in short, was really made when we consented to the insertion of the new rules in the Treaty of Washington; and the consequent award of the Arbitrators will have far more significance as a guide to the future limits of international obligations than as an estimate of the manner in which we discharged the international duties of ten years ago.

MEETING OF THE THREE EMPERORS.

Another event of some importance occurred during the first and second week of September, 1872—the meeting of the three Emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria, at Berlin. The meeting was said to have been quite of a friendly and domestic character, as the three were employed during the whole time in visiting and reviewing of troops. The Emperors were attended by their Chancellors. The Emperor William by Prince Bismarck, the Emperor Alexander by Prince Gortschakoff, and the Emperor Francis Joseph by Count Andrasdy.

THE WORK OF THE POST OFFICE.

The great increase in the work of the Post Office during the past year should be placed on record.

The total number of letters in 1871 was nearly 915 millions; which, as compared with 1870, shows an increase of 52 millions, or, with the number ten years ago, of 322 millions, or, with the year previous to the introduction of the penny postage (1839) an, increase (omitting franks) of 839 millions; making the present number of letters twelve fold the number in 1839. The great increase in 1871—attributable chiefly, no doubt, to the prosperous state of the country—was equal to rather more than 6 per cent, as compared with 4 per cent, the average of the previous five years. The number of post-cards was rather more than 75 millions.

The development of the Telegraph Department has proceeded steadily and rapidly. More than 1300 new telegraph offices were opened during the year; making the whole number at the end of 1871 upwards of 5000; while the messages transmitted increased by about 25 per cent; the whole number during the year having been nearly 12,000,000. Besides these messages there were about 700,000 sent on behalf of the newspaper press.

The rapid progress of the Post-Office Savings Banks has been fully maintained. The depositors increased by 120,000, and the amount of deposits by nearly £2,000,000. On Dec. 31, 1871, the total sum standing to the credit of the depositors, and bearing interest, was rather more than £17,000,000, and the number of depositors upwards of 1,300,000; the average amount to the credit of each depositor (including interest) being rather more than £13. The sum accruing to the depositors last year for interest was more than £370,000.

Exclusive of the sum yielded by the Telegraphs, and exclusive also of about £21,000 mentioned under the head "Life Insurances," in relation to void money orders, the gross revenue of the Post Office last year was, in round numbers, £4,880,000—namely, £4,698,000 from postage, and £182,000 from money-orders. In 1870 the total was £4,929,000—namely, £4,745,000 from postage, and £184,000 from money-orders. Thus, notwithstanding a great increase in the number of letters, there was a decrease in the ordinary gross revenue of the Post Office of nearly £50,000. Again, excluding the Telegraph Service, the expenditure in 1871 was, in round numbers, £3,611,000, as compared with £3,435,000 in 1870; showing an increase of £175,000. The net revenue last year was about £1,269,000, as compared with £1,494,000 in 1870; showing a decrease of £225,000.



LEIGHTON, BROS

AGARICUS MUSCARICUS.



LEIGHTON, BROS.

PLANTING POTATOES.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1873.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

THREADNEEDLE-STREET, CITY. | BURLINGTON-GARDENS, W.
Governor, George Lyall. Deputy Governor, Benjamin Buck Greene.
Directors.

A. E. Campbell | J. S. Gilliat | H. L. Holland | C. Wigram
R. W. Crawford | C. H. Goschen | J. G. Hubbard | A. C. Rothschild
H. R. Grenfell | A. Matheson | Charles F. Huth | James Morris
H. Hucks Gibbs | T. Hankey | Alfred Latham | Herbert Brooks
Travers Buxton | Baron Heath | Mark W. Collet | John Wm. Birch
A. G. Sandeman | K. D. Hodgson | T. Masterman | Henry W. Blake

Chief Accountant, John Francis.
Secretary, H. Chubb.

Chief Cashier, Geo. Forbes.
Deputy Sec., G. F. Glennie.

TRANSFER AND DIVIDEND DAYS.

Denomination.	Half-Yearly Dividend.	Period of Redemption.
Consolidated Three per Cent Annuities ...	January 5	Any time after passing of Act, agreeably to the regulation therein.
Reduced Three per Cent Annuities ..	July 5 ..	
	April 5 ..	
	October 5 ..	
New Five per Cent Annuities	January 5	Any time after Jan. 5, 1873.
	July 5 ..	
New Three per Cent Annuities	April 5 ..	Any time after Oct. 10, 1874.
New Three-and-a-Half per Cent Annuities ..	January 5	Any time after Jan. 5, 1894.
Two-and-a-Half per Cent Annuities ..	July 5 ..	Any time after Jan. 5, 1894.
	January 5	
	July 5 ..	

All Stocks on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. Private Transfers may be effected at other times, providing the books are not closed, by paying 2s. 6d. for each Transfer. Tickets for preparing the Transfer of Stock must be given in at the Bank of England before one o'clock. Expenses of Transfer in Bank Stock for £25 and under, 9s.; above that sum, 12s.; India Stock, £1 10s.

Hours for buying and selling at the Bank, 10 to 1, and transferring, 11 to half-past 2; for accepting, 9 to 3; payment of dividends, 9 to 3.

No transfers can be made at the Bank on Saturdays after 1 o'clock.

Life Annuities, if transferred between Jan. 5 and April 4, or between July 5 and Oct. 9, payable Jan. 5 and July 5. If transferred between April 5 and July 4, or between Oct. 10 and Jan. 4, payable on April 5 and Oct. 10.

TRANSFERS.

Powers of attorney for the sale or transfer of Stock to be left at the Bank, &c., for examination, one day before they can be acted upon; if for receiving dividends, they may be presented at the time the first dividend is payable.

Probates of Wills, Letters of Administration, and other proofs of decease must be left at the Bank, &c., for registration, for two or three days, exclusive of holidays.

No addition of Stock can be made to any account whether such account be in a single name or in joint names, in which the deceased, either of the individual or of any one party, if a joint account, has taken place. The deceased should be proved as soon as practicable.

Vote at Meeting of Bank Proprietors.—The previous unaltered possession of £500 Bank Stock for six months clear entitles a proprietor to vote.

EAST INDIA STOCK PAYABLE AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Due.	Transfer Days.
India Four per Cent Transfer Loan	April 25, Oct. 25	Tuesday, Wednesday.
India Promissory Note Loan	Jan. 5	Wednesday.
India Five per Cent Loan	July 5	day, Friday.
India Debentures	Feb. 16, Aug. 16	Registered.
India Bonds	April 8, Oct. 8	Non-registered.
	Mar. 31, Sept. 30	

Dividend Warrants will, if required, be issued as follows:—

1. To the fundholder personally at the Bank of England.
2. Under Power of Attorney, free of stamp duty or any other charge.
3. By post within the United Kingdom.

Fundholders who desire to have their Dividend Warrants sent by post must fill up a form, obtainable at the Bank of England or its branches, and at all money-order offices. For joint accounts, all the parties in whose names the fund stands must sign in favour of the one to whom the warrant is to be sent. Post warrants will be crossed "and Co.," and can be cashed at any money-order office, or paid away as ordinary bankers' cheques. Notice should be given to the Bank of the non-reception of any warrant which has been directed to be sent by post.

BRANCH BANKS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Manchester, G. A. Shee; Birmingham, W. Chippindale; Liverpool, R. Davidson; Bristol, J. Saunders; Newcastle, D. H. Gaddard; Hull, F. M. Francis; Plymouth, C. K. Lee; Portsmouth, H. S. J. Ross; Leicester, T. T. Wright; Leeds, R. B. Turner; London Western Branch, R. R. Pym.

BANKERS IN LONDON AND WESTMINSTER.

Agra Bank (limited), Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.
Albion Bank (limited), 16, West Smithfield; 2, Bank-bldgs., Lombard-street; 12, Bank-buildings, Cattle Market, Islington.
Alexanders Cuniffes, and Co., 30, Lombard-street.
Alliance Bank (limited), Bartholomew-lane; 266, High-street, Borough.
Anglo-Austrian Bank, 7, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.
Anglo-Egyptian Banking Co.,

27, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.
Anglo-Italian Bank (limited), 16, Leadenhall-street.
Australian Joint-Stock Bank, 18, King William-street.
Bank of Australasia, 4, Threadneedle-street.
Bank of British Columbia, 5, East India-avenue.
Bank of British North America, 124, Bishopsgate-street Within.
Bank of Egypt, 26, Old-Broad-street.
Bank of N. S. Wales, 64, Old Broad-street.

Bank of New Zealand, 50, Old Broad-street.
Bank of Otago (limited), 5, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street.
Bank of Scotland, 43, Lothbury.
Bank of South Australia, 54, Old Broad-street.
Bank of Victoria, 3, Threadneedle-street.
Barber, James, Son, and Co., 136, Leadenhall-street.
Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, Twells, and Co., 54, Lombard-street.
Barnett, Hoare, Hanbury, and Lloyd, 60 and 62, Lombard-street.
Baum, Sons, and Co., 58, Lombard-street.
Biggerstaff, W. and J., 63, West Smithfield; 6, Bank-buildings, Cattle Market, Islington.
Bosanquet, Salt, and Co., 73, Lombard-street.
Brooks and Co., 81, Lombard-street.
Brown, Janson, and Co., 82, Abchurch-lane.
Brown, John, and Co., 25, Abchurch-lane.
Chartered Bank of London, 52, Cornhill; 110, High-street, Whitechapel; and 26, Tooley-street.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, 65, Old Broad-street.
Child and Co., 1, Fleet-st., Temple-bar.
City Bank, Threadneedle-street corner of Finch-lane; 34, Old Broad-street; 25, Ludgate-hill; 159, Tottenham-court-road.
Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., 43, Charing-cross.
Colonial Bank, 13, Bishopsgate-street Within.
Colonial Bank of Australasia, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings.
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 39, Lombard-street.
Consolidated Bank (lim.), 52, Threadneedle-street; 450, West Strand.
Coutts and Co., 59, Strand.
Cunliffe, Roger, Sons, and Co., 6, Princes-street, City.
Delhi and London Bank, 76, King William-street.
Dimsdale, Fowler, and Barnard, 50, Cornhill.
Drummond and Co., 49, Charing-cross.
English Bank of Rio Janeiro (lim.), 13, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street.
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 73, Cornhill.
Fuller, Banbury, Nix, and Matheson, 71, Lombard-street.
Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., 67, Lombard-street.
Goslings and Sharpe, 19, Fleet-street.
Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-st.
Harwood, Knight, and Allen, 33, Abchurch-lane.
Hoare, Messrs., 37, Fleet-street.
Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 24, Lombard-street.
Hopkinson, Chas., and Co., 3, Regent-street, Waterloo-place.
Imperial Bank (limited), 6, Lothbury; Victoria-street, Westminster; and Brompton.
Imperial Ottoman Bank, 4, Bank-buildings.
Ionian Bank, 31, Finsbury-circus.
King and Co., Cornhill, E. C.; 45, Pall-mall.
Lacy and Son, 60, West Smithfield; 11, Bank-buildings, Cattle Market, Islington.
Land Mortgage Bank of India (limited), 17, Change-alley, Cornhill.
London Bank of Mexico and South America (limited), 144, Leadenhall-street.
London and Brazilian Bank (lim.), 2, Old Broad-street.
London Chartered Bank of Australia, 88, Cannon-street, City.
London and County Banking Co., 21, Lombard-street; Albert-street, Knightsbridge; 6, Berkeley-place, Edgware-road; 441, Oxford-street; High-street, Boro'; 21, Hanover-square; High-street, Kensington; 19, High-street, Islington; 187, Shoreditch; Westbourne-grove, Bayswater; Henrietta-st., Covent-garden; Broadway, Stratford, Essex; 1, Amherst-road East, Hackney; 324, 325, High Holborn; 165, Westminster Bridge-road; 1, Providence-pl., Limehouse; High-street, Newington; 3, Victoria-street, Westminster; 193, Caledonian-road.
London and River Plate Bank (limited), 40, Moorgate-street.
London and South-Western Bank (limited), 29, Lombard-street; 27, Regent-street; 67, Park-street, Camden Town; High-street, Houndsditch; Circus-rd., St. John's Wood; High-street, Wandsworth; 10, Loughborough-place, Brixton; 24, King's-road, Chelsea; Commercial-rd., Stepney; 98, High-street, Peckham; 2, Woodman-terrace, Norwood; Crescent-place, Clapham.
London Joint-Stock Bank, 5, Princes-street, Bank; 69, Pall-mall; 124, Chancery-lane; 28, Borough High-street.
London and South African Bank, 10, King-William-street, City.
London and Westminster Bank, 41, Lothbury; 1, St. James's-square; 214, High Holborn; 3, Wellington-street, Borough; 130, High-street, Whitechapel; 4, Stratford-place, Oxford-street; 217, Strand; 91, Westminster Bridge-road.
Martin and Co., 68, Lombard-street.
Merchant Banking Co. of London (limited), 112, Cannon-street, City.
Metropolitan Bank (limited), 75, Cornhill, and Hammersmith.
Midland Banking Company (limited), 38, New Broad-street.
Military and Civil Service Bank, 42, Charing-cross.
National Bank, 13, Old Broad-street; 19, Gloucester-gardens, Bayswater; 189, High-street, Camden Town; 9, Charing-cross; 4, Arabella-row, Pimlico; 23, Old Cavendish-street.
National Bank of Australasia, 47, Cornhill.
National Bank of India, 80, King William-street.
National Bank of Scotland, Nicholas-lane.
National Provincial Bank of England, 112, Bishopsgate-street; 14, Waterloo-place; 28, Baker-street; 173, Upper-street, Islington.
Oriental Bank Corporation, Threadneedle-street.
Praed, Fane, and Co., 189, Fleet-st.
Prescott, Grote, Cave, and Co., 62, Threadneedle-street.
Provincial Banking Corporation, (limited), 7, Bank-buildings, Lombard-street; 80, Connaught-terrace, Edgware-road; 560, Kingsland-terrace.
Provincial Bank of Ireland, 42, Old Broad-street.
Ranson, Bouvier, and Co., 1 Pall-mall East.
Richardson and Co., 13, Pall-mall.
Robarts, Lubbock, and Company, 15, Lombard-street.
Samuel, Montagu, and Co., 60, Old Broad-street.
Scott, Sir Samuel, Bart., and Co., 1, Cavendish-square.
Shank, J., 4, Cattle Market, Islington.
Smith, Payne, and Smiths, 1, Lombard-street.
South Australian Banking Company, 54, Old Broad-street.
Standard Bank of British South Africa (limited), 10, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.
Stride, J. and W. S., 51, West Smithfield; 8, Cattle Market, Islington.
Twining, R., and Co., 215, Strand.
Union Bank of Australia, 1, Lothbury.
Union Bank of London, 2, Princes-street, Bank; 14, Argyl-place; 4, Pall-mall East; Chancery-lane; Holborn-circus.
Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, and Co., 20, Bircham-lane.
Willis, Percival, and Co., 76, Lombard-street.

MAY.



J. B. G. 1873

POLECAT.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.				
									Before Sunrise.				After Sunset.				London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.										
			H.	M.	M.	S.	Souths before Noon.	Sets.	H.	M.	H.	M.	0	1	2	3	4	Morn.	8	9	10	11	12	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.		
1	Th	Prince Arthur born, 1850	4	34	3	4	7	21	7	12								5						4	42	5	0	121	
2	F	Giacomo Meyerbeer (composer) died, 1864	4	33	3	11	7	23	8	6	0	55						6						5	22	5	42	122	
3	S	Jamaica discovered, 1495	4	31	3	18	7	24	9	11	1	37						7						6	5	6	30	123	
4	S	3RD SUND. AFT. EASTER	4	29	3	24	7	26	10	22	2	8						8						6	55	7	22	124	
5	M	Napoleon I. died, 1821	4	28	3	29	7	27	11	32	2	30						9						8	0	8	40	125	
6	Tu	St. John	4	26	3	34	7	29	Aftern.		2	49						10						9	20	10	0	126	
7	W	Length of day, 15h. 6m.	4	24	3	39	7	30	1	52	3	4						11						10	37	11	12	127	
8	Th	Half Quarter Day	4	22	3	42	7	32	3	1	3	17						12						11	40	—	8	28	128
9	F	Law Easter Term ends	4	21	3	46	7	34	4	13	3	30						13						0	7	0	27	943	
10	S	Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke died, 1869	4	19	3	48	7	35	5	27	3	41						14						0	45	1	2	1018	
11	S	4TH SUND. AFT. EASTER	4	17	3	51	7	36	6	43	3	54						15						1	22	1	39	1055	
12	M	Strafford beheaded, 1641	4	16	3	52	7	38	8	3	4	11						●						1	54	2	12	1128	
13	Tu	Pope Pius IX. born, 1792	4	14	3	53	7	39	9	24	4	33						17						2	30	2	49	1146	
14	W	Length of day, 15h. 29m.	4	12	3	54	7	41	10	42	5	3						18						3	5	3	23	021	
15	Th	Daniel O'Connell died, 1847	4	11	3	54	7	42	11	48	5	46						19						3	40	4	0	039	
16	F	Battle of Albuera, 1811	4	10	3	53	7	44	Morn.		6	45						20						4	20	4	40	1136	
17	S	Length of night, sh. 23m.	4	8	3	51	7	45	0	41	7	58						21						5	3	5	27	156	
18	S	ROGATION SUNDAY	4	7	3	50	7	47	1	19	9	22						22						5	50	6	20	243	
19	M	Dunstan, <i>Archbishop</i>	4	5	3	47	7	48	1	46	10	47						23						6	53	7	28	336	
20	Tu	Nathaniel Hawthorne (novelist and writer) died, 1864	4	4	3	44	7	49	2	6	Aftern.						○						8	5	8	47	444		
21	W	Maria Edgeworth died, 1849	4	3	3	40	7	51	2	23	1	38						24						9	27	10	5	643	
22	Th	Ascension Day. <i>Thursday</i>	4	1	3	36	7	52	2	38	3	1						25						10	40	11	10	756	
23	F	Law Trinity Term begins	4	0	3	32	7	53	2	53	4	24						26						11	40	—	8	26	
24	S	Queen Victoria born, 1819	3	59	3	26	7	55	3	8	5	48						27						0	6	0	30	946	
25	S	SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION	3	58	3	21	7	57	3	26	7	11						28						0	54	1	20	1010	
26	M	Augustin, <i>Archbishop</i>	3	57	3	14	7	58	3	50	8	32						29						1	42	2	3	1058	
27	Tu	Duke of Cumberland born, 1819	3	56	3	8	7	59	4	20	9	43						○						2	25	2	45	1141	
28	W	William Pitt born, 1759	3	55	3	0	8	0	5	1	10	44						1						3	5	3	27	021	
29	Th	Charles II. Restored, 1660	3	54	2	53	8	1	5	54	11	33						2						3	45	4	5	043	
30	F	Oxford Easter Term ends	3	53	2	45	8	2	6	54	Morn.						3						4	23	4	43	121		
31	S	Oxford Trinity Term begins	3	52	2	36	8	3	8	5	0	7						4						5	3	5	24	159	



MDLLE. ALBANI.

FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1873.

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

Facility is given to the Post Office in the discharge of its daily duties, and greater security afforded to the public, by careful attention to the following :-

To post all letters, &c., as early as practicable, especially when sent in large numbers, as is frequently the case with newspapers and circulars.

To make the address legible and complete, giving the name of the post town, and if there be more than one town in the kingdom of that name, or if the post town be not well known, adding the name of the county. Letters posted in one part of the United Kingdom and intended for another part (as, for example, letters posted in England and intended for Scotland) should have the name of the country to which they are sent added to the other part of the address. The number of the house, too, if in a street, is a great assistance.

To see that every letter, newspaper, or other packet sent by post is securely folded and fastened. Sealing-wax will not easily adhere to the gummed portion of an envelope. When postage stamps are remitted they should be inclosed in paper sufficiently thick to prevent them being seen or felt through the cover. It should be remembered that every packet has to be several times handled, and that even when in the mail-bag it is exposed to pressure and friction. Unless, therefore, the article be light and pliant it should be inclosed in strong paper, linen, parchment, or some other material which will not readily tear or break. The observance of this precaution is especially necessary whenever any fragile articles of value are forwarded by post. These should always be inclosed in a wooden or tin box. Owing to neglect of these precautions many postal packets burst open, causing much trouble to the department and risk to the owners, it being sometimes impossible to determine to what packet a particular article belongs.

To fasten the covers of newspapers firmly, so as to prevent the contents from slipping out.

In affixing the stamps to wet slightly the corner of the envelope and the front, as well as the gummed side of the stamp, and then gently to press the stamp till it is firmly fixed. The practice of dipping the stamp in water is objectionable, because, unless the stamp be immediately withdrawn, and care be taken by the use of blotting-paper or some absorbent to remove any excess of moisture, the gum may be washed off on the stamp may be rubbed off the letter. By the use of envelopes bearing an embossed stamp (which may be obtained at any post office) all risk of the stamp being detached may be avoided.

When dropping a letter, newspaper, &c., into a letter-box always to see that the packet falls into the box and does not stick in its passage.

Never to send money or any other article of value through the post, except either by means of a money order or in a registered letter. Any person who sends money or jewellery in an unregistered letter not only runs a risk of losing his property, but exposes to temptation everyone through whose hands his letter passes, and may be the means of ultimately bringing some clerk or letter-carrier to moral ruin. Every letter which contains money or other valuable article, even when registered, ought to be securely sealed; and if Bank notes be forwarded, unless both their amount be small and delay inconvenient, they should be sent in halves, the second halves not being dispatched until an acknowledgment be received of the first.

When complaint is made of letters or newspapers lost, miscarried or delayed, furnish information as precise as possible regarding all the facts of the case, and inclose whatever documents may throw light upon it. The day and hour at which the letter or newspaper was posted, as well as the office at which and the person by whom this was done, should always be stated; and, when possible, the cover or wrapper in an entire state should be sent.

The Post Office is not responsible for any injury which books or other articles forwarded by post may sustain; and the public, therefore, should not employ the Post Office for the conveyance of anything likely to suffer injury, unless such things be sufficiently protected.

With the following exceptions, no inland or foreign letter or packet can be forwarded by the post which is more than two feet in length or one foot in breadth or depth. The exceptions are:-Packets to or from any of the Government offices or departments or public officers; petitions or addresses to the Queen, whether directed to her Majesty or forwarded to any member of either House of Parliament; petitions to either House of Parliament, forwarded to any member of either House; printed Parliamentary proceedings.

Under the following regulations Jury Summons may, in England and Wales, be sent through the post:-They must bear the words "Jury Summons" on each, on the same side as the address; the postage, together with a fee of 2d. on each summons, must be prepaid in postage-stamps; they must be posted at those offices only which are also money-order offices, and each must be accompanied with a duplicate indorsed with the name and address of the person to whom the original summons is directed.

SUNDAY.-There is no collection or dispatch of letters within the London district limits on Sundays, and a delivery is made only at such places as are too distant for the letters by the last dispatch from London to be distributed on Saturday evening; but letters posted in London before 9 p.m. on Saturday are forwarded to the travelling post offices, and reach their several destinations in time for delivery on Monday morning. Letters posted in the pillar-boxes within the town limits, and in some of the nearer suburbs, on Sundays are collected early on Monday morning, in time for all the morning mails, and for the first London district delivery.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON INLAND LETTERS.

The rate of postage on inland letters and parcels of all sorts, closed or open, making no distinction between them, is as follows:-Not exceeding 1 oz., 1d.; exceeding 1 oz., but not exceeding 2 oz., 1½d.; and for every additional two ounces ounce up to 12 oz., 2d. Any letter exceeding the weight of 12 oz. will be liable to a postage of 1d. for every oz., beginning with the first oz.

All inland letters must be prepaid in stamps. A letter posted unpaid is chargeable on delivery with double postage; and if insufficiently prepaid is chargeable with double the deficiency.

At the district offices and at the town receiving-houses separate boxes are provided for "London District" and "General Post" letters; and the public will greatly facilitate the arrangements of the department by taking care to post their letters in accordance with the inscription on each box. For the convenience of persons intrusting their letters to servants or children to post, the inscription on the "London District" box is in red letters, and that on the "General Post" box in black letters, so that the most illiterate person can be instructed into which of the boxes to deposit any letter. In the town districts generally, and at certain suburbs where

there is a collection from the pillar-boxes at 3 or 4 a.m., the receiving-office letter-boxes are closed during the night and on Sundays, in order that letters may be posted in the pillar-boxes, and have the advantage of such early collection.

REGISTERED LETTERS.-For the night mails the latest time for registering inland and foreign letters at the chief office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, and at the head district and branch offices in London, on payment of the ordinary fee of 4d., is 5.30 p.m.; or on payment of a late fee of 4d. in addition to the registration-fee, the latest time is 6 p.m. At the town receiving-houses the latest time for registering letters for the night mails is 5 p.m. Registered letters are not forwarded by the midnight despatches. For the day mails to the provinces, Ireland, Scotland, France, and the Continent generally, and for the colonial and foreign mails via Southampton, letters can be registered at the chief office, and at the head district and branch offices, at the ordinary fee between 6 and 7.30 p.m., and at the town receiving-houses between 5.30 and 7.30 p.m. the previous evening.

OVERCHARGED LETTERS.-Overcharges are returned between the hours of 10 and 4, on presenting the overcharged letters at the office for the sale of stamps, &c., at the General Post Office. Or the letter may be sent to the office by the letter-carrier of the district, and the overcharge will be returned with the letter in two days.

POSTAGE STAMPS, &c.-Postage stamps and stamped envelopes are sold at the chief office and at Lombard-street between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.; at the Western district office between 7 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.; at the other district offices and the Charing-cross branch office between 8 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.; and at the receiving-houses between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., Sundays excepted.

LETTERS "TO BE CALLED FOR."

The Poste Restante being intended solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers who have no permanent abode in London, letters for residents in London must not be addressed "Post Office till called for." Letters addressed to "Initials" or "Fictitious Names" at the Poste Restante, or any district or branch office, are returned to the writers. Letters may not be redirected from a private address to the Poste Restante.

All persons applying for letters at the Poste Restante must be prepared to give the necessary particulars to the clerk on duty, in order to prevent mistakes and to ensure the delivery of the letters to the persons to whom they properly belong.

THE NEWSPAPER HALFPENNY POSTAGE

applies to any publication consisting wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements, and published at intervals of not more than seven days; and for each newspaper, whether posted singly or in a packet, the prepaid postage is one halfpenny. Every newspaper must be so folded as to admit of the title being read. No packet of newspapers must exceed 14lb. weight nor 2 ft. in length.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN.-Under the powers given to the Postmaster-General by the Post Office Act, 1870, the regulations relating to the registration of publications for transmission abroad as Newspapers have been revised. The definition laid down in the Act, in regard to newspapers which may be registered for transmission through the post in the United Kingdom, is alike applicable to those which may be registered for transmission abroad, except that for foreign transmission a newspaper may be published at intervals of thirty-one days, and that it (but not its supplement) may be printed on sheets stitched together. Newspapers going abroad are also subject to the following regulations:-"Prices Current" and "Market Reports," but not private price-lists or trade catalogues, are admitted to the same privileges as newspapers for foreign transmission. Publications registered for transmission abroad must be posted within eight days from the date of publication, including the day of publication, otherwise they will be rejected. It is forbidden to introduce into Russia, through the post, political newspapers of every kind, and therefore they must be obtained through the agency of some established bookseller. Printed price-currents, in covers open at both ends, are not forbidden.

THE POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, with Ordinary Supplement, for the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands must be prepaid by affixing a halfpenny stamp. Copies which are to be sent abroad—printed on thin paper for foreign postage (the ordinary Edition being charged double)—must have stamps affixed to them at the following rates:-

Africa, West Coast of (a) ...	1d	Germany ...	... 2d
Alexandria { via Southampton	1d	Gibraltar { via France	... 3d
{ via Brindisi ...	2d	Holland, via Belgium	... 2d
Australia { via Southampton	1d	India { via Southampton	... 2d
{ via Brindisi ...	3d	{ via Brindisi	... 3d
Austria ...	2d	Italy, via Belgium	... 3d
Brazils ...	1d	Mexico (a) ...	... 1d
Canada ...	1d	New Zealand ...	... 1d
Cape of Good Hope ...	1d	Norway, via Denmark	... 5d
China { via Southampton	2d	Spain ...	... 2d
{ via Brindisi ...	3d	Sweden, via Denmark	... 4d
Constantinople, via Marseilles	2d	Switzerland ...	... 2d
Denmark, via Belgium ...	3d	United States ...	... 1d
Egypt, via Southampton (a) ...	1d	West Indies ...	... 1d
France ...	1d		

The letter (a) denotes that an additional charge is made on delivery.

PATTERN AND SAMPLE POST.

INLAND.-Pattern and Sample Post is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. The colonial and foreign sample post is variable both in limit of weight and also in rates of postage. See *British Postal Guide*, published quarterly. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another which are not actually patterns or samples, are not admissible. There must be no writing or printing upon any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade-mark or number, and the price of the articles; nor may there be any writing or printing or other thing inclosed, except such address, mark, number, and price, and a written or printed description of the articles; and these particulars may be on labels attached to the samples. If this rule be infringed, the packet will be treated as a letter.

POST-CARDS.-Post-cards, which bear a halfpenny impressed stamp, are available for transmission between places in the United Kingdom only. The front (or stamped) side is intended for the address only. There must

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1873.

be nothing else written, printed, or otherwise impressed upon it, nor must there be any writing or printing across the stamp. On the reverse side, any communication, whether of the nature of a letter or otherwise, may be written or printed; but such communication must not extend to the front side. Private cards may be stamped on application to the office of Inland Revenue, Somerset House. Postage-cards can only be purchased in packets of one dozen and upwards.

BOOK POST.—A Book-Packet may contain not only books, paper, or other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing, whether plain or written or printed upon (to the exclusion of any written letter or communication of the nature of a letter); photographs, when not on glass or in frames containing glass or any like substance, and anything usually appertaining to such articles in the way of binding and mounting, or necessary for their safe transmission by post, but also Circulars, when these are wholly or in great part printed, engraved, or lithographed. The postage is one half-penny for every 2 oz., or fraction of that weight. A packet posted wholly unpaid will be charged with double the book-postage; and, if posted partially prepaid, with double the deficiency. Every book-packet must be posted either without a cover or in a cover open at both ends, and in such a manner as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it will be treated as a letter. No book-packet may contain anything sealed or otherwise closed against inspection; nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. It must not exceed 5 lb. in weight and 18 in. in length.

LONDON DISTRICT OFFICES.

CHIEF DISTRICT OFFICE, ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND, (E.C.)—The Post Restante, where also letters can be registered, or prepaid in money, and where Postage Stamps, &c., can be purchased, is under the portico facing St. Martin's-le-Grand. Inquiries for missing letters should be made at the Secretary's Office. The Returned Letter Office.—The business of this Office is, for the present, carried on at 113, Aldersgate-street, E.C. (the station of the Metropolitan Railway.) The Money Order Office is at No. 1, Aldersgate-street. The Post Office Savings Bank is at No. 27, St. Paul's-churchyard.

EASTERN DISTRICT. (E.)—The limits of the eastern district are Tower-hill, Minories, Aldgate, Houndsditch, Shoreditch, Clapton, Leyton, and Shadwell. Chief District Office, Nassau-place, Commercial-road East.

NORTHERN DISTRICT. (N.)—This district includes Edmonton, Stoke Newington, portions of Shoreditch and Kingsland, Hoxton, Islington, King's-cross, York-road, Holloway, Highgate, Finchley, and Totteridge. Chief District Office, Packington-street, Islington.

NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT. (N.W.)—This district includes Hendon, Hampstead, Kentish Town, Camden Town, Somers Town, and Agar Town, to King's-cross; extending by to the Euston and Marylebone roads to the junction of the latter with the Edgware-road; and to Kilburn and Willesden. Chief District Office, 28, Eversholt-street, Camden Town.

SOUTH-EASTERN DISTRICT (S.E.), including a portion of the Southern District.—The river forms the boundary of this district, from Vauxhall Bridge to Plumstead; and it includes Kennington, Camberwell, Dulwich, Norwood, South Norwood, Penge, Sydenham, Lewisham, Woolwich, and Plumstead. Chief District Office, 9, Blackman-street, Borough.

WESTERN DISTRICT (W.)—This district is bounded by the Grand Junction Canal and the Marylebone-road, including the Edgware-road; by Tottenham-court-road, and Crown-street, Soho; and includes Piccadilly, Kensington, and Hammersmith. Chief District Office, 3, Vere-street.

SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT (S.W.), including a portion of the Southern District.—This district extends from Charing-cross by the river to Vauxhall Bridge; thence to Stockwell, Brixton, Streatham, Merton, Wimbledon, Mortlake, Brompton, Knightsbridge, and St. James's as far as Piccadilly. Chief District Office, 8, Buckingham-gate, Pimlico.

WESTERN CENTRAL DISTRICT. (W.C.)—This district lies within the Euston and Pentonville roads to Claremont-square, and includes Coldbath-fields, Gray's-inn-road, Chancery-lane, and Essex-street; the river side to Northumberland-street, Strand; and Trafalgar-square, Whitcomb-street, and Crown-street, to Tottenham-court-road. Charing-cross Branch Office, West Strand. Chief District Office, 126, High Holborn.

Money Order, Savings Bank, and Insurance and Annuity business is transacted, and inquiries received for misdirected letters, &c., at all the offices.

Telegraphic messages sent from all the principal offices night and day at a uniform rate of 1s. for twenty words, exclusive of name and address. Printed forms can be had at all the offices.

POSTAL DISTRICTS.

London and its environs are divided into eight postal districts, each of which is treated, in many respects, as a separate post town. The following are the names of the districts, with their abbreviations:—

Eastern Central	...	...	E.C.	South Eastern	...	...	S.E.
Eastern	...	...	E.	South Western	...	...	S.W.
Northern	...	...	N.	Western	...	...	W.
North Western	...	...	N.W.	Western Central	...	...	W.C.

By adding the initials of the postal districts to the addresses of letters for London and its neighbourhood the public will much facilitate the arrangements of the post office.

TOWN DELIVERIES.

The portion of each district within about three miles of the General Post Office is designated the town delivery, and the remainder the suburban delivery.

SUBURBAN DELIVERIES.

There are seven despatches daily to the suburban districts. The first is at 6.30 a.m. to all places within the London district limits; and includes the correspondence by the night mails from the provinces, and by any colonial or foreign mails arriving in sufficient time. This delivery is generally completed in the nearer suburbs by 9 a.m., and at the more distant places between 9 and 10 a.m. The second despatch is at 9.30 a.m. to the nearer suburban districts. The third is at 11.30 a.m., and comprises, with a few exceptions, every part of the London district. The fourth despatch, at 2.30 p.m., is to most of the suburban districts, isolated localities excepted. The fifth despatch, at 4.30 p.m., extends to the whole of the suburban districts, and, except in the remoter rural places, the letters are delivered the same evening. The sixth despatch, at 6 p.m., is also to the nearer suburbs. The seventh despatch is at 7 p.m. Letters for this despatch posted at the town receiving houses and pillar boxes by 6 p.m., or at the chief office of the district to which they are addressed by 7.30 p.m., are delivered the same evening at all the principal

places within about six miles of the General Post-Office. At the more distant places, the letters are delivered early the following morning.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Australia.—Mails to these colonies are dispatched twice a month.

India.—Mails to India are now dispatched every Friday via Brindisi, and every Thursday morning via Southampton. The postage of letters to India and Ceylon per half ounce is 9d. when sent via Southampton, and 1s. when sent via Brindisi. The scale advances by half ounces instead of by ounces.

United States of America.—Letters, 6 cents per single rate of 15 grammes (one half-ounce) in the United States, and 3d. (6 cents) in the United Kingdom; prepayment optional. A fine will, however, be levied and collected in addition to the deficient postage on each unpaid, or insufficiently prepaid, letter received by one country from the other. Newspapers, 2 cents each in the United States, and 1d. each in the United Kingdom, if not exceeding 4 oz. in weight. Book-packets, including printed papers of all kinds, &c., and patterns and samples of merchandise, including seeds and grain, when not exceeding 1 oz. in weight, 2 cents in the United States, and 1d. in the United Kingdom.

When the time for making up a colonial or foreign mail is marked "Morning," the latest time for posting letters by it at the chief office is 8.55 a.m.; at the Lombard-street branch office, 8.30 a.m.; at the Charing-cross branch office, 4 a.m.; and at the district offices, 6 a.m. In the case of the French mail, letters must be posted at the E.C. and W.C. pillar-boxes at 3.45 a.m., and at the several branch offices and pillar-boxes in the town districts not later than 4 a.m.; in certain suburban boxes not later than 3 a.m.; and at the chief office not later than 6.30 a.m. When marked "Evening," the latest time is the same as for the inland night mails. See *British Postal Guide* for further information.

MONEY ORDERS

are issued at the chief district offices and at the branch offices, Lombard-street and Charing-cross, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.; on Saturdays between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.; at other branch offices and receiving-houses in the town districts between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.; at branch offices in the suburban districts between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.; and at receiving-houses in the suburban districts between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. On Saturdays savings bank deposits are received at all receiving-offices until 8 p.m. The commission on inland money orders is:—For sums under 10s. 1d.; of 10s. and under £1, 2d.; and for every additional pound or fraction of a pound, 1d. No order is allowed to contain a fractional part of a penny, and the printed forms only should be used which are supplied gratuitously.

To guard against any person, even if he obtain possession of a money order, fraudulently getting it cashed, the remitter is recommended—When he is well known to the payee, to sign the letter inclosing the order with his initials only. When this is not the case, either to make the order payable ten days after date, or to register the letter inclosing it, or to make the order payable through a bank. When it is not considered expedient to adopt either of these courses, to send the remitter's name (without a knowledge of which payment cannot be obtained) in a separate letter from that containing the money order.

INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDERS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.—Offices have been selected in all the States and territories with a view of accommodating the localities where the greatest number of foreigners reside as will be likely to make use of them. All exchanges are to be made through the two Government exchange offices in New York and London. In the United States applications can be made only for the equivalent in sterling of a certain sum of money in United States currency, which latter amount, being deposited at the local office, is transmitted to New York, and there converted into a postal sterling draught at the current rate for gold on the day of its receipt. This draught is made payable by the British authorities in any designated locality of the kingdom. No single order will be issued for more than 50 dols., but persons desiring to remit larger sums can obtain additional money orders. The rates of commission on these money orders will range from 0.25 on orders not exceeding 10 dols., to 1 dol. 25c. for over 40 dols. and not exceeding 50 dols. The scale of commission for orders payable abroad is as follows:—

For sums not exceeding	...	...	...	£2	£5	£7	£10
If payable in Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Egypt, or at Malta, Gibraltar, or Constantinople	...			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
If payable in any other place abroad (including most of the colonies) authorised to transact money-order business with this country	...			0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0
				1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0

Money Orders are issued in the United Kingdom on the following colonies and foreign countries:—Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark, Germany (including North Germany, Baden, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and Luxembourg), Gibraltar, Malta, Constantinople, Egypt (Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez), Argentine Republic (Buenos Ayres), Cape of Good Hope, China, Newfoundland, New South Wales, New Zealand, South and Western Australia, Victoria, Nova Scotia, Tasmania, and West Indies.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

Deposits of One Shilling, or of any number of shillings, or of pounds and shillings, may be made by any person at the Post-Office Savings Banks, provided that such depositor shall not make deposits amounting to more than £30 in any year ending Dec. 31, or make any further deposit when the amount standing in his name exceeds £150, exclusive of interest. When any depositor's principal and interest amount together to £200, all interest will cease so long as the balance of the account continues to amount to the said sum of £200.

Interest calculated yearly at the rate of £2 10s. per cent per annum will be allowed on every complete pound deposited, reckoned from the first day of the calendar month next following the day on which a complete pound shall have been deposited or completed, up to the first day of the calendar month in which the moneys are withdrawn. The interest thus calculated will be at the rate of one halfpenny per calendar month for every complete pound. The interest will be reckoned to Dec. 31 in every year, and will then be added to the principal.

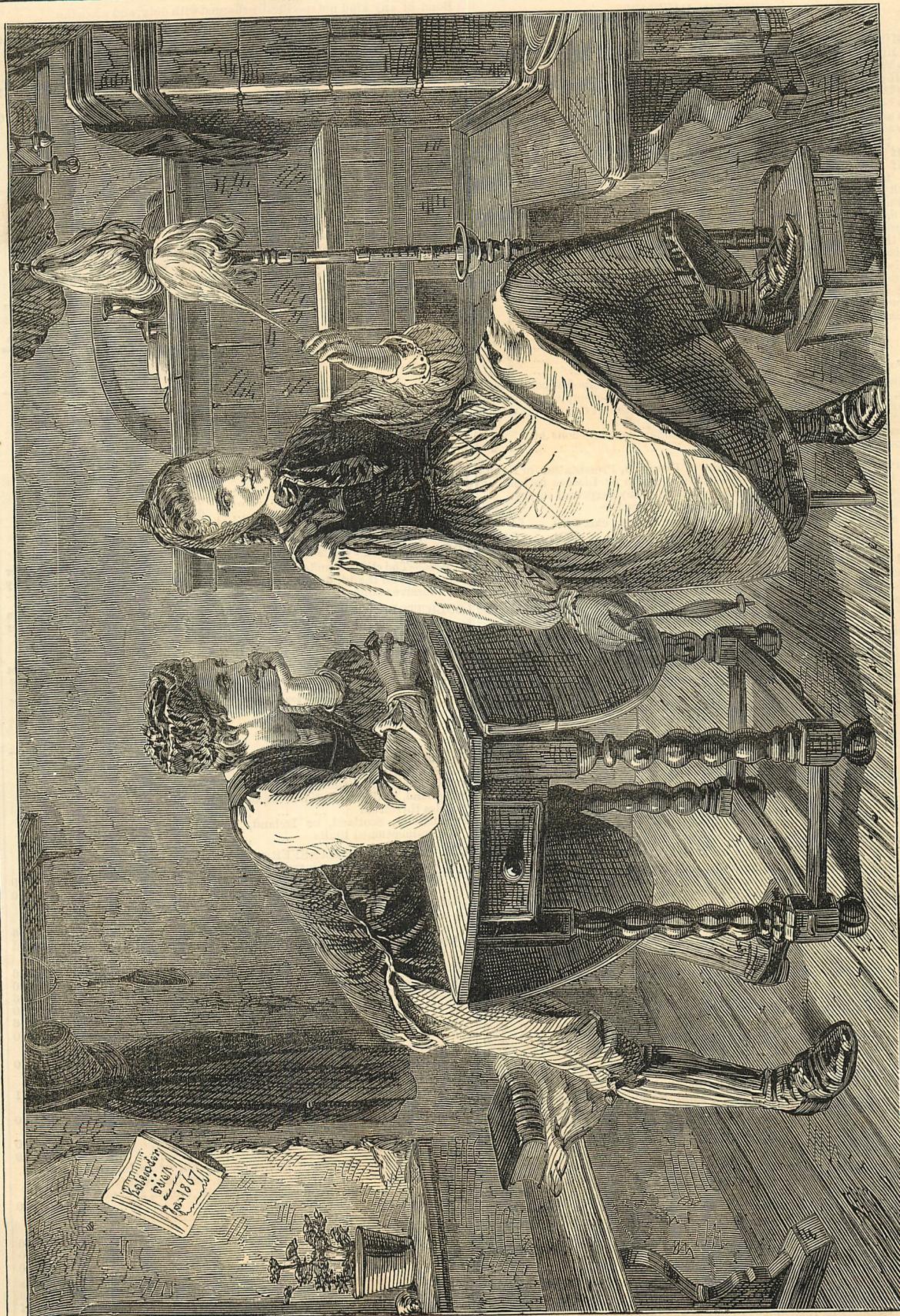
The officers of the Postmaster-General engaged in the receipt or payment of deposits will not disclose the name of any depositor, nor the amount deposited or withdrawn by him, except to the Postmaster-General, or to such of his officers as may be appointed to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Post Office Savings Bank Act.

JUNE.



STOAT.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.				MOON.				DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year			
			Souths before Noon.		Sets.		Rises.		Rises. Morn.		Sets. Morn.		Before Sunrise. O'Clock. 0 1 2 3 4		Moon's Age.		After Sunset. O'Clock. 8 9 10 11 12		London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.									
			H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.						
1	S	WHIT SUNDAY	3 51	2 27	8 4	9 16	0 33							6												5 45	6 10	2 40	3 1	152
2	M	Gordon Riots, 1780	3 50	2 18	8 5	10 25	0 54							7												6 30	6 55	3 26	3 46	153
3	Tu	Prince George of Wales born, 1865	3 50	2 9	8 6	11 34	1 10							8												7 22	7 52	4 11	4 38	154
4	W	Length of day, 16h. 18m.	3 49	1 58	8 7	Aftern.	1 23							9												8 25	9 0	5 8	5 41	155
5	Th	Boniface, Bishop	3 49	1 48	8 8	1 54	1 37							10												9 30	10 3	6 16	6 46	156
6	F	Count Cavour died, 1861	3 48	1 37	8 9	3 6	1 49							11												10 30	11 0	7 19	7 46	157
7	S	Reform Bill passed, 1832	3 47	1 27	8 10	4 22	2 0							12												11 27	11 53	8 16	8 43	158
8	S	TRINITY SUNDAY	3 47	1 15	8 11	5 40	2 16							13												—	0 15	9 9	9 31	159
9	M	Charles Dickens died, 1870	3 46	1 4	8 12	7 2	2 36							14												0 40	1 0	9 56	10 16	160
10	Tu	Oxford fired at the Queen, 1840	3 46	0 52	8 12	8 22	3 2							15												1 20	1 40	10 36	10 56	161
11	W	St. Barnabas	3 45	0 40	8 13	9 36	3 39							16												2 3	2 25	11 19	11 41	162
12	Th	Corpus Christi	3 45	0 28	8 14	10 35	4 33							17												2 45	3 5	—	0 1	163
13	F	Law Trinity Term ends	3 45	0 16	8 15	11 20	5 40							18												3 28	3 50	0 21	0 44	164
14	S	Battle of Marengo, 1800	3 45	0 4	8 16	11 51	7 5							19												4 15	4 35	1 6	1 31	165
15	S	1ST SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY	3 44	Aftern.	8 16	Morn.	8 33							20												5 0	5 25	1 51	2 16	166
16	M	Duke of Marlborough died, 1722	3 44	0 22	8 16	0 12	10 0							21												5 53	6 20	2 41	3 9	167
17	Tu	St. Alban, Martyr	3 44	0 35	8 16	0 30	11 27							22												6 49	7 20	3 36	4 5	168
18	W	Battle of Waterloo, 1815	3 44	0 48	8 17	0 45	Aftern.							23												7 53	8 27	4 36	5 9	169
19	Th	Length of night, 7h. 26m.	3 44	1 1	8 18	1 1	2 11							24												9 0	9 35	5 43	6 16	170
20	F	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837	3 44	1 14	8 18	1 16	3 32							25												10 5	10 33	6 51	7 21	171
21	S	Cambridge Easter Term ends	3 44	1 27	8 18	1 32	4 54							26												11 5	11 35	7 49	8 21	172
22	S	2ND SUND. AFT. TRINITY	3 45	1 40	8 19	1 53	6 13							27												—	0 5	8 51	9 21	173
23	M	Length of day, 16h. 34m.	3 45	1 53	8 19	2 19	7 29							28												0 33	0 58	9 49	10 14	174
24	Tu	St. John Baptist, mer Day	3 45	2 6	8 19	2 56	8 33							29												1 25	1 48	10 41	11 4	175
25	W	Robert Ferguson (physician) died, 1865	3 46	2 19	8 18	3 44	9 26							1												2 10	2 32	11 26	11 48	176
26	Th	George IV. died, 1830	3 46	2 31	8 18	4 42	10 5							2												2 53	3 13	—	0 9	177
27	F	Earl of Clarendon died, 1870	3 46	2 44	8 18	5 50	10 35							3												3 35	3 53	0 29	0 51	178
28	S	Queen Victoria crowned, 1838	3 47	2 56	8 18	7 1	10 57							4												4 11	4 30	1 9	1 27	179
29	S	3RD SUND. AFT. TRINITY	3 48	3 8	8 18	8 10	11 15							5												4 49	5 7	1 46	2 5	180
30	M	Length of night, 7h. 31m.	3 49	3 20	8 18	9 20	11 30							6												5 25	5 44	2 23	2 41	181



"MAKING LOVE," BY LASCH.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1873.

STAMP DUTIES.

ADMISSIONS in England, Scotland, or Ireland, to act as an

Advocate in any Court	£50 0 0
To the degree of Barrister-at-Law	50 0 0
If previously admitted in either Ireland or England	10 0 0
To be a member of either the four Inns of Court	25 0 0
To be a member of Inns of Chancery	3 0 0
To act as an Attorney, Solicitor, or Proctor	25 0 0
To act as a Writer to the Signet, Attorney, or in the Court of Session, &c., Scotland	85 0 0
If previously paid £60 duty on articles of clerkship	25 0 0
If previously admitted as Solicitor or Procurator in any inferior Court	30 0 0
Faculty, License or Dispensation, to act as Notary Public in England	30 0 0
In Scotland or Ireland	20 0 0
Admission as a Fellow of College of Physicians	25 0 0
To the degree of Doctor of Medicine, Scotch University	10 0 0
Admission as a Burgess in any Corporation or Company	3 0 0
Admission as a Burgess in Scotland	0 5 0
Admission, appointment, or grant to or of any office or employment—	
Where the annual salary, fees, or emoluments appertaining to such office or employment do not exceed £100	2 0 0
Exceed £100 and do not exceed £150	4 0 0
" 150	6 0 0
" 200	8 0 0
" 250	10 0 0
For every £100, and for every fractional part of £100	5 0 0

Exemptions.—Admission proceeding upon a duly stamped appointment or grant. First appointment of any person to the office or employment of outdoor officer, boatman, waterman, or watchman in the service of the Customs. Periodical readmission or reappointment to any office.

Affidavit, or Statutory declaration made under the provisions of 5 and 6 Will. 4, c. 62

APPOINTMENTS, whether by way of Donation, Presentation, or Nomination, and Admission, Collation, or Institution, to or License to hold any ecclesiastical benefice, dignity, or promotion, or any perpetual curacy.

In England, if the net yearly value thereof exceeds—

£50 and not exc. £100	£1 0 0	£200 and not exc. £250	£4 0 0
100	150	200	250
" 200	" 300	" 300	" 300

And also (if such yearly value exceeds £300) for every £100 of such yearly value over and above £200 a further duty of

5 0 0

In Scotland

Exemptions. Admission, collation, institution, or license proceeding upon a duly stamped donation, presentation, or nomination.

APPOINTMENT of a new trustee, and appointment in execution of a power of any property, or of any use, share, or interest in any property, by any instrument not being a will

£0 10 0

APPRAISEMENT or valuation of any property, or of any interest therein, or of the annual value thereof, or of any dilapidations, or of any repairs wanted, or of the materials and labour used or to be used in any building, or of any artificers' work whatsoever:—

Not exceeding £5	£0 0 3	Exc. £40 and not exc. £50	£0 2 6
Exc. £5 and not exc. £10	0 0 6	" 50	0 0 5
" 10	20	0 1 0	" 100
" 20	30	0 1 6	" 200
" 30	40	0 2 0	" 500

Exemptions.—Appraisement or valuation made for, and for the information of, one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory as between parties either by agreement or operation of law. Appraisement or valuation made in pursuance of the order of any Court of Admiralty, or Vice-Admiralty, or for the purpose of ascertaining the legacy or succession duty.

AWARD in England or Ireland, and Award or Decree Arbitral in Scotland. Where the amount or value of the matter in dispute—

Not exceeding £5	£0 0 3	Exc. £50 and not exc. £100	£0 5 0
Exc. £5 and not exc. £10	0 0 6	" 100	0 0 10
" 10	20	0 1 0	" 200
" 20	30	0 1 6	" 500
" 30	40	0 2 0	" 750
" 40	50	0 2 6	" 1000

And where it exceeds £1000, and in any other case not above provided for

1 15 0

BANK NOTE for money:—

Not exceeding £1	0 0 5	Exc. £10 and not exc. £20	0 2 0
Exc. £1 and not exc. £2	0 0 10	" 20	0 0 3
" 2	5	0 1 3	" 30

 " 5

 " 10

 " 0 1 9

 " 50

 " 100

 " 0 8 6

BILL OF EXCHANGE, payable on demand

Of any kind whatsoever (except a Bank Note) and Promissory Note of

any kind whatsoever, drawn, or expressed to be payable, or actually paid,

or indorsed, or in any manner negotiated in the United Kingdom:—

Not exceeding £5

 " £0 0 1

Exc. £5 and not exc. £10

 " 0 0 2

 " 25

 " 0 0 3

 " 50

 " 75

 " 100

 " 0 1 0

For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount or value

0 1 0

Exemptions.—Bill or note issued by the Governor or Company of the Bank of England or Bank of Ireland, and certain other Bankers' order, letter of credit, &c.

DAYS of GRACE on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes payable at sight are abolished.

BILL OF LADING of any goods, merchandise, or effects to be

exported or carried coastwise

£0 0 6

BOND, Covenant, or Instrument to secure any sum of money, not

secured by a duly stamped instrument, for every £5

0 2 6

Bond of any kind not specifically charged with duty, and when the amount does exceed £300, the same *ad valorem* duty as a Bond for a limited amount. In any other case

0 10 0

LEASE or TACK—For any definite term less than a year:

Of any dwelling-house or tenement, or part of a dwelling-house or tenement, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £10 per annum

£0 0 1

Of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25

0 2 6

Of any lands, tenements, or heritable subjects except or otherwise than as aforesaid the same duty as a lease for a year at the rent reserved for the definite term.

For any other definite term or for any indefinite term:

Of any lands, tenements, or heritable subjects where the consideration, or any part of the consideration, moving either to the lessor or to any other person, consists of any money, stock, or security:

In respect of such consideration the same duty as a conveyance on a sale for the same consideration.

Where the consideration or any part of the consideration is any rent. In respect of such consideration, if the rent, whether reserved as a yearly rent or otherwise, is at a rate or average rate:—

	If the term is definite, and does not exceed 35 years, or is indefinite	If the term is definite, and does not exceed 100 years.	If the term exceeds 100 years.
Not exceeding £5 per annum	£ 0 0 6	£ 0 3 0	£ 0 6 0
Exceeding—			
£5 and not exceeding £10	0 1 0	0 6 0	0 12 0
" 10	0 1 6	0 9 0	0 18 0
" 15	0 2 0	0 12 0	0 1 4 0
" 20	0 2 6	0 15 0	1 10 0
" 25	0 5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0
" 50	0 7 6	2 5 0	4 10 0
" 75	0 10 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
For every full sum of £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 thereof	0 5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0
Of any other kind whatsoever not hereinbefore described			0 10 0

Note.—The charges under this head have all been brought together under one view, and the 1d. duty upon small and short lettings may be denoted by an adhesive stamp.

SOLICITORS' CERTIFICATES, to be taken out yearly by every person admitted or enrolled in England or Ireland as an Attorney, Solicitor, or Notary:—

If such person practises or carries on his business	If he has been admitted or enrolled, or has carried on business, for three years or upwards	If he has not been so long admitted or enrolled, or has not so long carried on business.
In England, within ten miles from the General Post Office in the City of London	£ 0 0 0	£ 4 10 0
In Scotland, within the City or Shire of Edinburgh		
In Ireland, in the City of Dublin, or within three miles thereof	6 0 0	3 0 0

CONVEYANCE or TRANSFER, whether on sale or otherwise:

Of any stock of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England

£0 7 9

Of any stock of the East India Company

1 10 0

Of any debenture stock or funded debt of any company or corporation. For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the nominal amount transferred

0 2 6

On sale of any property (except such stock or debenture stock or funded debt as aforesaid):—

Not exceeding £5

0 0 6

Exc. £50 and not exc. £10

0 1 0

 " 10

15 0 1 6

 " 100

125 0 12 6

 " 15

20 0 2 0

125 0 15 0

 " 20

25 0 2 6

150 0 17 6

 " 25

50 0 5 0

175 0 200 1 0 0

For every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 of such amount or value

0 5 0

LETTERS or POWER of ATTORNEY for the sole purpose of voting by proxy

0 0 1

By any petty officer, seaman, or marine, or soldier serving, of any such person for receiving prize money or wages

0 1 0

For the receipt of the dividends or interests of any stock

When made for the receipt of one payment only

0 1 0

In any other case

0 5 0

For the receipt of any sum of money, or any bill of exchange or promissory note for any sum of money, not exceeding £20, or any periodical payments not exceeding the annual sum of £10 (not being hereinbefore charged)

0 5 0

For the sale, transfer, or acceptance of any of the Government or Parliamentary stocks or funds:—

Where the value of such stocks or funds does not exceed £20

0 5 0

In any other case

0 10 0

Of any kind whatsoever not hereinbefore described

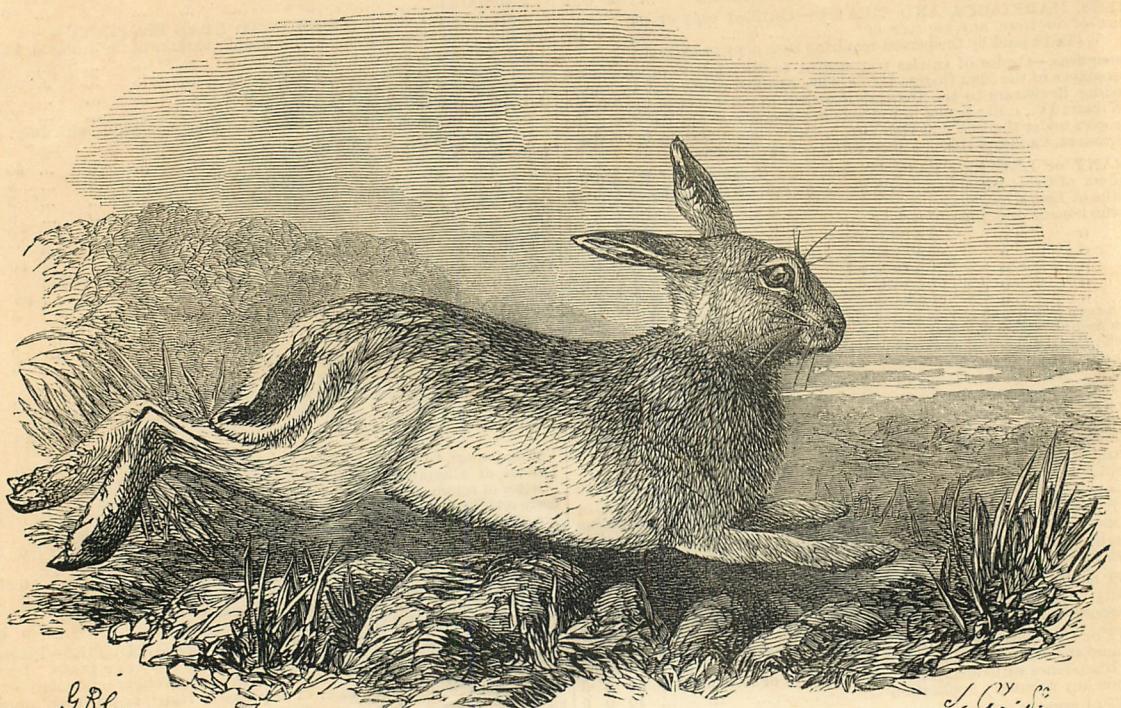
0 10 0

Exemptions.—Letters or power of attorney for the receipt of dividends of any definite and certain share of the Government or Parliamentary stocks or funds producing a yearly dividend of less than £3. Letters or power of attorney or proxy filed in the Court of Probate in England or Ireland, or in any Ecclesiastical Court.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1873.

LETTERS of MARQUE and REPRISAL	£5 0 0	
LICENSE for MARRIAGE:—		
Special, in England or Ireland	£5 0 0	
Not special, in England	0 10 0	
Grant of the custody of the person or estate of any lunatic	2 0 0	
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS—Certified copy or extract of or from any register of	1d.	
(To be paid by the person requiring such copy or extract.)		
Exemptions.—Copies of entries transmitted to the registrar of the diocese in pursuance of the 52nd George III., c. 146; certified copies sent by Superintending Registrars to the General Registrar in pursuance of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 86; copies or extracts in pursuance of the 7th Vict. c. 15; and copies under the 16th and 17th Vict. c. 45, to enable persons to purchase Government Annuities through the medium of savings banks.		
GRANT or LETTERS PATENT under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the Seal of the Duchy or County Palatine of Lancaster, &c.:—		
Of the honour or dignity of a duke	£350 0 0	
" " of a marquis	300 0 0	
" " of an earl	250 0 0	
" " of a viscount	200 0 0	
" " of a baron	150 0 0	
" " of a baronet	100 0 0	
Of a congé d'éire to any dean and chapter for the election of an archbishop or bishop	30 0 0	
Of the Royal assent to, or signification of, the election made by any dean and chapter, or of the nomination and presentation by her Majesty, her heirs, or successors, in default of such election of any person to be an archbishop or bishop	30 0 0	
Of or for the restitution of the temporalities to any archbishop or bishop	30 0 0	
Of any other honour, dignity, or promotion whatsoever	30 0 0	
Of any franchise, liberty, or privilege to any person or body politic or corporate	30 0 0	
Exemptions.—Commissions of rebellion in process. Letters patent or briefs for collecting charitable benevolences. Letters patent for confirming any dispensation herein-before charged with duty. Letters patent appointing sheriffs in England or Ireland, and the writs of assistance accompanying such letters patent.		
GRANT or WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE to take rank among nobility, under the sign manual of her Majesty, her heirs, or successors	£100 0 0	
GRANT or LICENSE under the sign manual to take and use a surname and arms, or a surname only.		
In compliance with the injunctions of any will or settlement	50 0 0	
Upon any voluntary application	10 0 0	
GRANT of arms or armorial ensigns only, under the sign manual, or by any of the Kings of Arms of England, Ireland, or Scotland	10 0 0	
ARMORIAL BEARINGS painted on or affixed to any carriage	2 2 0	
MORTGAGE, BOND, DEBENTURE, COVENANT, WARRANT OF ATTORNEY to confess and enter up judgment, and FOREIGN SECURITY of any kind. Being the only, or principal, or primary security for the payment or repayment of money—		
Not exceeding £25	£0 0 8 | Ex. £150 and not ex. £200	£0 5 0
Exc. £25 and not exc. £50	0 1 3 | " 200 " 250	0 6 3
" 50 " 100 " 0 2 6 | " 250 " 300	0 7 6	
" 100 " 150 " 0 3 9 | " 300 "		
For every £100, or fractional part of £100, of such amount	0 2 6	
Being a collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above-mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped, for every £100, and also for every fractional part of £100 of the amount secured	0 0 6	
Transfer, Assignment, Dispositions of Assignment of any mortgage, bond, debenture, covenant or foreign security, or of any money or stock secured by any such instrument, or by any warrant of attorney to enter up judgment, or by any judgment. For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the amount transferred, assigned, or disposed	0 0 6	
And also where any further money is added to the money already secured, the same duty as a principal security for such further money.		
Reconveyance, Release, Discharge, Surrender, Resurrender, Warrant to Vacate, or Renunciation of, any such security as aforesaid, or of the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby secured:—For every £100, or fractional part of £100, of the total amount or value of the money at any time secured	0 0 6	
POLICY OF INSURANCE upon any life or lives, or upon any event or contingency relating to or depending upon any life or lives (except for the payment of money upon the death of any person only from accident or violence, or otherwise than from a natural cause)—		
Where the sum insured does not exceed £10	£0 0 1	
Exceeds £10, but does not exceed £25	0 0 3	
Exceeds £25, but does not exceed £500:—For every full sum of £50, and also for any fractional part of £50, or the amount	0 0 6	
Exceeds £500, but does not exceed £1000:—For every full sum of £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the amount insured	0 1 0	
Exceeds £1000:—For every full sum of £1000, and also for any fractional part of £1000, of the amount insured	0 1 0	
For any payment agreed to be made upon the death of any person, only from accident or violence, or otherwise than from a natural cause, or as compensation for personal injury, or by way of indemnity against loss or damage of or to any property	0 0 1	
CHEQUES, DRAFTS, OR ORDERS ON DEMAND	0 0 1	
which must be cancelled by the person drawing the cheque, draft, or order, by writing his name on the stamp.		
RECEIPTS.—For £2 and upwards	0 0 1	
N.B. Persons receiving the money are to pay the duty.		
Receipts may be stamped within fourteen days of date on payment of £5,		
or within one month on payment of £10, penalty: after that time they cannot be stamped. Penalty for giving a receipt without a stamp, £10. Penalty for not effectually cancelling or obliterating adhesive stamps when used, £10. Penalty for frauds in the use of adhesive stamps, £20.		
PASSPORT	0 0 6	
LEGACIES AND SUCCESSION TO REAL PROPERTY—		
To children or their descendants, or lineal ancestors of the deceased	£1 0 0	
Brother or sister, or their descendants	3 0 0	
Uncle or aunt, or their descendants	5 0 0	
Grand uncle or aunt, or their descendants	6 0 0	
All other relations or strangers	10 0 0	
The husband or wife of the deceased not chargeable with duty.		
PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS—		
On petition for grant of letters patent	£5 0 0	
On certificate of record of notice to proceed	5 0 0	
On warrant of law officer for letters patent	5 0 0	
On the sealing of letters patent	5 0 0	
On specification	5 0 0	
On the letters patent, or a duplicate thereof, before the expiration of the third year	50 0 0	
On the letters patent, or a duplicate thereof, before the expiration of the seventh year	100 0 0	
Certificate of the registration of a design	5 0 0	
INSTRUMENTS OF APPRENTICESHIP—		
When no premium is paid	0 2 6	
In any other case, for every £5 of premium paid	0 5 0	
ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP—		
To an attorney or solicitor in England or Wales	80 0 0	
To an attorney of the County Palatine of Lancaster, or commission teinds of Scotland	60 0 0	
Voting papers, to enable any person to vote by proxy	0 0 1	
Letters of allotment of any company or proposed company, or letter of renunciation	0 0 1	
Scrip certificate, or other document	0 0 1	
For the sale, transfer, or acceptance of any of the Government Stocks or funds—When not exceeding £20	0 5 0	
Agreement or contract made or entered into under the Highway Acts	0 0 6	
Agreement or memorandum made without any clause of registration, whether the same be only evidence of contract, and not otherwise charged with duty	0 0 6	
GENERAL EXEMPTIONS FROM ALL STAMP DUTIES—Transfers of shares in the Government or Parliamentary stocks or funds. Instruments for the sale, transfer, or other disposition, either absolutely or by way of mortgage or otherwise, of any ship or vessel, or any part, interest, share, or property, of or in any ship or vessel. Instruments of apprenticeship, bonds, contracts, and agreements, entered into in the United Kingdom, for or relating to the service in any of her Majesty's colonies or possessions abroad, of any person as an artificer, clerk, domestic servant, handcraftsman, mechanic, gardener, servant in husbandry, or labourer; parish board, or public charity. Testaments, testamentary instruments, and dispositions mortis causa in Scotland.		
SPOILED STAMPS.—The days for claiming the allowance at Somerset House are Tuesdays and Thursdays from 12 to 2 o'clock, and Saturdays from 10 to 12 o'clock; and at Gresham House, 24, Old Broad-street, on Mondays, from 11 to 2 o'clock, for London; and from the country on the other days from 10 to 4 o'clock.		
DUTIES PAYABLE ON INHABITED HOUSES OF THE ANNUAL VALUE OF £20 OR UPWARDS.		
The duty is 6d. in the pound in respect of dwelling-houses occupied by any person in trade who shall expose to sale and sell any goods in any shop or warehouse, being part of the same dwelling-house and in front and on the ground or basement story thereof; or by a person licensed to sell therein, by retail, beer; hotel or coffee-house keeper; or as a farmhouse by a tenant or farm servant, and bona fide used for the purpose of husbandry only.		
The duty is 9d. in the pound for dwelling-houses not occupied and used for any of the purposes described in the preceding, and offices left in charge of housekeeper at night.		
Exemptions.—Market-gardens and Nursery-grounds.		
PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.		
From April, 1872, to April, 1873, the Property and Income Tax is fixed at 4d. in the pound; incomes of £200 per annum and not exceeding £300 are taxed at the rate of 4d. in the pound after allowing a deduction of £80 on incomes of less than £300.		
Exemptions of Premiums from Income Tax.—Premiums paid by a person for an Assurance on his own life or on the life of his wife, or for a deferred Annuity to his widow, are declared free from income tax, provided such Premiums do not exceed one-sixth of his returnable income.		
DOG LICENSES.—EXCISE.		
For every dog	0 5 0	
No person will be chargeable with duty to any greater amount than £23 10s. for any number of hounds, or £9 for any number of greyhounds, kept by him in any year.		
(Penalty of £5 for keeping a dog without a license.)		
GAME LICENSES.		
If license or certificate be taken out after April 5 and before Nov. 1 to expire on April 5 in the following year	£3 0 0	
License to carry a gun	0 10 0	
License to deal in game	2 0 0	
LICENSE of STAGE and HACKNEY CARRIAGE DRIVERS and WATERMEN	0 5 0	
For every horse or mule	0 10 6	
Horses used in the militia, yeomanry, and volunteer services are now exempt from duty.		
House agents	£2 0 0	
Pedlars and Hawkers	0 5 0	
For every MALE SERVANT	0 15 0	

JULY.



HARE.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.				MOON.				DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.							
			Rises.		Souths after Noon.		Sets.		Rises.		Sets. Aftern.		Before Sunrise.		Moon's Age.		After Sunset.		London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.													
			H.	M.	M.	S.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	O'Clock.	0	1	2	3	4	O'Clock.	8	9	10	11	12	Morn.	Aftern.	H.	M.	H.	M.				
1	Tu	Princess Alice married, 1862	3	49	3	32	8	17	10	28	11	42							7						6	5	6	25	3	0	3	21	182	
2	W	Sir Robert Peel died, 1850	3	49	3	44	8	17	11	37	11	54							8						6	45	7	8	3	41	4	1	183	
3	Th	Battle of Sadowa, 1866	3	50	3	55	8	16					Aftern.							9						7	33	8	0	4	24	4	49	184
4	F	Thomas C. Grattan (novelist) died, 1864	3	51	4	5	8	16	2	0	0	7							10						8	25	8	57	5	16	5	41	185	
5	S	Oxford Trinity Term ends	3	52	4	16	8	16	3	16	0	19							11						9	30	10	0	6	13	6	46	186	
6	S	4TH SUND. AFTER TRINITY	3	53	4	26	8	16	4	36	0	37							12						10	27	10	55	7	16	7	43	187	
7	M	Peace of Tilsit, 1807	3	54	4	36	8	15	5	57	0	59							13						11	27	11	57	8	11	8	43	188	
8	Tu	Length of day, 16h. 20m.	3	55	4	45	8	15	7	15	1	31							14						—	0	25	9	13	9	41	189		
9	W	Fire Insurance due	3	56	4	54	8	14	8	22	2	17							15						0	51	1	15	10	7	10	31	190	
10	Th	London Bridge burnt, 1212	3	57	5	3	8	14	9	13	3	20							16						1	40	2	5	10	56	11	21	191	
11	F	Peace of Villafranca, 1859	3	58	5	11	8	13	9	51	4	40							17						2	30	2	55	11	46	—	192		
12	S	John Alex. Kinglake (author) died, 1870	3	59	5	18	8	12	10	17	6	10							18						3	18	3	42	0	11	0	34	193	
13	S	5TH SUND. AFTER TRINITY	4	0	5	26	8	11	10	37	7	42							19						4	7	4	30	0	58	1	23	194	
14	M	Bastile destroyed, 1789	4	1	5	32	8	10	10	53	9	10							20						4	56	5	20	1	46	2	12	195	
15	Tu	St. Swithin	4	2	5	39	8	9	11	11	10	35							21						5	45	6	10	2	36	3	1	196	
16	W	Length of night, 7h. 55m.	4	3	5	44	8	8	11	22	11	56							22						6	35	7	0	3	26	3	51	197	
17	Th	Naval Review at Spithead, 1867	4	4	5	50	8	7	11	39	Aftern.								23						7	27	7	55	4	16	4	43	198	
18	F	Death for forgery abolished, 1837	4	5	5	54	8	6	11	58	2	43							24						8	25	8	55	5	11	5	41	199	
19	S	Princess Augusta born, 1822	4	6	5	59	8	5	Morn.	4	2							25						9	25	9	58	6	11	6	41	200		
20	S	6TH SUND. AFTER TRINITY	4	8	6	2	8	4	0	22	5	19							26						10	32	11	8	7	14	7	48	201	
21	M	Length of day, 15h. 54m.	4	9	6	6	8	3	0	54	6	26							27						11	43	—	8	24	8	59	202		
22	Tu	St. Mary Magdalene	4	10	6	8	8	2	1	39	7	22							28						0	16	0	45	9	32	10	1	203	
23	W	Length of night 8h. 11m.	4	11	6	10	8	0	2	32	8	6							29						1	13	1	40	10	29	10	56	204	
24	Th	Princess Victoria of Prussia born, 1860	4	12	6	12	7	58	3	36	8	37							30						2	2	2	22	11	18	11	38	205	
25	F	St. James	4	14	6	13	7	56	4	45	9	0							31						2	43	3	3	—	11	59	206		
26	S	St. Anne	4	15	6	13	7	54	5	58	9	21							32						3	20	3	38	0	19	0	36	207	
27	S	7TH SUND. AFTER TRINITY	4	17	6	13	7	53	7	8	9	35							33						3	55	4	10	0	54	1	11	208	
28	M	Cowley died, 1667	4	19	6	12	7	51	8	19	9	49							34						4	28	4	43	1	26	1	42	209	
29	Tu	Sir Cresswell Cresswell (Judge) died, 1863	4	21	6	11	7	50	9	25	9	58							35						5	0	5	17	1	59	2	16	210	
30	W	Patey born, 1743	4	23	6	9	7	49	10	34	10	14							36						5	34	5	51	2	33	2	50	211	
31	Th	Grey died, 1771	4	24	6	6	7	47	11	47	10	25							37						6	8	6	25	3	6	3	24	212	



"UNE FILLE DES CHAMPS," BY BOUGEREAU.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH PUBLISHED BY GOUPIER AND CO.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1873.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

By the last Census, taken on April 3, 1871, it was ascertained that the number of persons living at midnight on the 2nd of the same month was as follows:—England and Wales, 22,704,108; Scotland, 3,358,613; and Ireland, 5,402,759. The Isle of Man contained a population of 53,567; Channel Islands, 90,563; and the Army and Navy, and merchant seamen abroad, numbered 207,198, giving a total of 31,817,108, against 29,374,384 in 1861—an increase of 2,442,724. During the ten years the population of Ireland decreased 396,208, and the Channel Islands 415; while the increase in England and Wales was 2,637,884; in Scotland, 296,319; and in the Isle of Man, 1398. The population of London, within the limits of the Metropolis Local Management Act, has increased from 2,808,862 in 1861, to 3,264,530 in 1871; while in the city of London proper the number of residents has decreased from 112,063 to 74,732. The number of persons included within the limits of the London School Board District was 3,265,005.

POPULATION OF COUNTIES
(exclusive of residents in Parliamentary Boroughs).

ENGLAND.

	1861.	1871.		1861.	1871.		1861.	1871.	
Bedford	135,287	146,256	Middlesex	2,206,485	2,538,882	Newark	11,515	12,218	
Berkshire	176,256	196,445	Monmouth	174,633	195,391	Newcastle-un-Lyme	12,938	15,949	
Buckingham	167,993	175,570	Norfolk	434,793	438,511	Newcastle-on-Tyne	109,104	128,160	
Cambridge	176,033	186,363	Northampton	227,704	243,893	Newport (I. of W.)	7,934	8,829	
Chest: r	505,428	561,131	Northumberland	343,025	386,959	Northallerton	4,755	4,961	
Cornwall	369,390	362,098	Nottingham	293,867	319,956	Nottingham	32,813	44,871	
Cumberland	205,276	220,245	Oxford	170,944	177,356	Nottingham	7,057	7,057	
Derby	339,327	380,538	Rutland	21,861	22,070	Nottingham	26,361	32,813	
Devon	584,373	600,814	Shropshire	240,959	248,064	Nottingham	74,693	86,608	
Dorset	188,789	195,544	Somerset	444,873	463,412	Nottingham	74,693	86,608	
Durham	508,666	685,043	Stafford	746,943	857,333	Nottingham	94,344	113,092	
Essex	404,884	466,427	Suffolk	337,070	348,479	Nottingham	27,560	34,514	
Gloucester	485,770	534,320	Surrey	831,093	1,060,270	Nottingham	9,414	10,406	
Hampshire	481,815	543,837	Sussex	363,735	417,407	Nottingham	11,735	17,429	
Hereford	123,712	125,364	Warwick	561,855	639,902	Nottingham	5,655	6,103	
Hertford	173,280	192,725	Westmorland	60,817	65,005	Nottingham	62,599	69,414	
Huntingdon	64,250	63,672	Wilts	249,311	257,202	Nottingham	11,236	11,242	
Kent	733,887	847,507	Worcester	307,397	338,848	Nottingham	9,759	10,129	
Lancaster	2,429,440	2,818,904	York—East Riding	240,227	269,505	Nottingham	94,739	112,954	
Leicester	237,412	268,764	Do.—North Riding	245,154	291,589	Nottingham	82,985	85,428	
Lincoln	412,246	436,163	Do.—West Riding	1,507,796	1,831,223	Nottingham	25,045	32,313	

WALES.

	1861.	1871.		1861.	1871.		1861.	1871.	
Anglesea	54,609	59,919	Flint	69,737	76,245	St. Ives (Cornwall)	10,353	10,034	
Brecon	61,627	59,904	Glamorgan	317,752	396,010	St. Ives (Cornwall)	10,353	10,034	
Cardigan	72,245	73,488	Merioneth	38,963	47,369	St. Ives (Cornwall)	10,353	10,034	
Carmarthen	111,796	116,944	Montgomery	66,912	67,789	St. Ives (Cornwall)	10,353	10,034	
Carnarvon	95,694	106,122	Pembroke	96,275	91,936	St. Ives (Cornwall)	10,353	10,034	
Denbigh	100,785	104,266	Radnor	25,382	25,428	St. Ives (Cornwall)	10,353	10,034	

SCOTLAND.

	1861.	1871.		1861.	1871.		1861.	1871.	
Aberdeen	221,569	244,607	Kirkcudbright	42,495	41,852	Kirkcudbright	17,163	17,163	
Argyle	79,724	75,635	Kinross	7,977	7,208	Kirkcudbright	17,163	17,163	
Ayr	198,971	200,745	Lanark	631,563	765,279	Kirkcudbright	17,163	17,163	
Banff	59,215	62,010	Linlithgow	38,645	41,191	Kirkcudbright	17,163	17,163	
Berwick	36,613	36,474	Nairn	10,065	10,213	Kirkcudbright	17,163	17,163	
Bute	16,331	16,977	Orkney	32,395	31,272	Kirkcudbright	17,163	17,163	
Caithness	41,111	39,989	Peebles	11,408	12,314	Kirkcudbright	17,163	17,163	
Clackmannan	21,450	23,742	Perth	138,500	127,741	Kirkcudbright	17,163	17,163	
Dumbarton	52,634	58,839	Renfrew	177,561	216,919	Kirkcudbright	17,163	17,163	
Dumfries	75,878	74,794	Ross and Cromarty	81,406	80,909	Kirkcudbright	17,163	17,163	
Edinburgh	273,997	328,335	Roxburgh	54,119	53,965	Kirkcudbright	17,163	17,163	
Elgin	42,322	43,598	Selkirk	10,160	10,213	Kirkcudbright	17,163	17,163	
Fife	154,770	160,310	Shetland	31,670	31,605	Kirkcudbright	17,163	17,163	
Forfar	204,425	237,528	Stirling	91,926	98,179	Kirkcudbright	17,163	17,163	
Haddington	37,634	37,770	Sutherland	25,246	23,686	Kirkcudbright	17,163	17,163	
Inverness	82,261	87,480	Wigtown	42,095	38,795	Kirkcudbright	17,163	17,163	
Kincardine	34,466	34,651				Kirkcudbright	17,163	17,163	

IRELAND.

	1861.	1871.		1861.	1871.		1861.	1871.	
Antrim	247,564	235,936	Limerick	172,801	151,485	Limerick	17,163	17,163	
Armagh	181,117	171,355	Londonderry	163,384	148,690	Londonderry	17,163	17,163	
Carlow	57,137	51,472	Longford	71,694	64,408	Longford	17,163	17,163	
Cavan	153,906	140,555	Louth	75,973	69,809	Louth	17,163	17,163	
Clare	166,305	147,994	Mayo	254,796	245,558	Mayo	17,163	17,163	
Cork	464,697	437,664	Meath	110,373	94,480	Meath	17,163	17,163	
Donegal	237,395	219,992	Monaghan	126,482	112,785	Monaghan	17,163	17,163	
Down	299,302	277,775	Queen's County	90,650	77,071	Queen's County	17,163	17,163	
Dublin	155,444	159,903	Roscommon	157,272	141,246	Roscommon	17,163	17,163	
Fermanagh	105,768	92,688	Sligo	124,845	115,311	Sligo	17,163	17,163	
Galway	254,511	235,073	Tipperary	244,732	212,234	Tipperary	17,163	17,163	
Kerry	201,800	196,014	Tyrone	238,500	215,688	Tyrone	17,163	17,163	
Kildare	90,946	84,198	Waterford	110,959	99,488	Waterford	17,163	17,163	
Kilkenny	110,341	96,638	Westmeath	90,897	78,416	Westmeath	17,163	17,163	
King's County	90,043	75,781	Wexford	143,954	132,506	Wexford	17,163	17,163	
Leitrim	104,744	95,342	Wicklow	86,479	78,509	Wicklow	17,163	17,163	

POPULATION OF PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS
(exclusive of Residents in Counties).

ENGLAND.

	1861.	1871.		1861.	1871.		1861.	1871.	
Abingdon	5,680	6,583	Bradford (Yorks.)	106,218	145,827	Bradford (Yorks.)	17,163	17,163	
Andover	5,430	5,755	Bridgnorth	7,699	7,303	Bridgnorth	17,163	17,163	
Ashton-under-Lyne	33,917	37,420	Bridport	7,719	7,666	Bridport	17,163	17,163	
Aylesbury	27,090	28,760	Brighton	87,317	103,760	Brighton	17,163	17,163	
Banbury	10,216	11,718	Bristol	154,093	182,524	Bristol	17,163	17,163	
Barnstaple	10,743	11,790	Buckingham	7,626	7,545	Buckingham	17,163	17,163	
Bath	52,523	53,714	Burnley	44,107	44,107	Burnley	17,163	17,163	
Bedford	13,413	16,849	Bury (Lancashire)	37,563	41,517	Bury (Lancashire)	17,163	17,163	
Berwick-on-Tweed	13,265	13,231	Bury St. Edmunds	13,318	14,928	Bury St. Edmunds	17,163	17,163	
Bewdley	7,084	7,610	Calne	5,179	5,315	Calne	17,163	17,163	
Birkenhead	51,649	65,980	Cambridge	26,361	34,029	Cambridge	17,163	17,163	
Birmingham	206,076	343,696	Canterbury	21,324	20,961	Canterbury	17,163	17,163	
Blackburn	63,126	82,926	Carlisle	29,417	31,074	Carlisle	17,163	17,163	
Bedmin	6,381	6,758	Chatham	36,177	44,135	Chatham	17,163	17,163	
Bolton	70,395	92,655	Chester	258,011	274,135	Chester	17,163	17,163	
Boston (Lincolns.)	17,893	18,289	Chesterfield	39,693	44,519	Chesterfield	17,163	17,163	

SCOTLAND.

	1861.	1871.		1861.	1871.		1861.	1871.	
Aberdeen	73,805	88,125	Kilmarnock	17,163	17,163	Kilmarnock	17,163	17,163	
Ayr	18,573	17,851	Kirkcaldy	17,163	17,163	Kirkcaldy	17,163	17,163	
Dundee	90,425	118,974	Leith	17,163	17,163	Leith	17,163	17,163	
Edinburgh	168,121	196,500	Montrose	17,163	17,163	Montrose	17,163	17,163	
Falkirk	9,030	9,452	Paisley	17,163	17,163	Paisley	17,163	17,163	
Glasgow	394,557	477,144	Perth	17,163	17,163	Perth	17,163	17,163	
Greenock	42,098	57,138	Wick	17,163	17,163	Wick	17,163	17,163	
Hawick	8,191	11,355	Wigtown	17,163	17,163	Wigtown	17,163	17,163	

IRELAND.

	1861.	1871.		1861.	1871.		1861.	1871.	
Armagh	8,969	7,866	Dublin	17,163	17,163	Dublin	17,163	17,163	
Belfast	121,602	174,394	Galway	17,163	17,163	Galway	17,163	17,163	
Carrickfergus	9,422	9,452	Kilkenny	17,163	17,1				

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1873.

POPULATION OF BRITISH COLONIES.

Name of Colony.	Population	Date of Return.	Capital.
Anguilla	2,500		
Antigua	38,412	1865	St. John's
Bahamas	35,287	1861	Nassau
Barbadoes	152,727	1861	Bridge town
Bermuda	11,461	1861	Hamilton
British Columbia (including Vancouver Island)	14,000		Victoria
Canada	3,357,000	1868	Ottawa
Cape Colony	566,158	1865	Cape Town
Ceylon	2,088,027	1866	Colombo
Dominica	25,065		Roseau
Falkland Islands	648	1866	Stanley
Gambia	6,939	1861	Bathurst, St. Mary's
Gibraltar	25,169	1866	
Gold Coast	151,364	1858	Cape Coast Castle
Grenada	35,672	1866	St. George
Guiana, British	155,026	1867	George Town
Holigoland	2,172	1866	
Honduras	25,635	1861	Belize
Hong-Kong	124,198	1871	Victoria
Jamaica	441,264	1861	St. Jago de la Vega
Labuan	3,828	1865	
Lagos	6,500		
Malta	139,502	1866	Valetta
Mauritius	332,805	1868	Port Louis
Montserrat	7,645		Plymouth
Natal	193,103	1866	D'Urban
Nevis	9,822	1861	Charleston
New Brunswick			Fredericton
Newfoundland	130,000		St. John
New South Wales	431,412	1866	Sydney
New Zealand	220,092	1867	Wellington
Nova Scotia			Halifax
Prince Edward Island	90,000	1866	Charlotte Town
Queensland	99,849	1867	Brisbane
St. Christopher	24,440	1861	Basseterre
St. Helena	6,444	1861	James Town
St. Lucia	25,519	1866	Castries
St. Vincent	31,755	1861	Kingston
Sierra Leone	41,806	1866	Free Town
South Australia	172,860	1867	Adelaide
Straits Settlements			Singapore
Tasmania	98,455	1867	Hobart Town
Tobago	15,410	1861	Scarborough
Trinidad	84,438	1861	Port d'Espagne
Turks and Caicos	4,372	1861	Grand Turk
Victoria	731,528	1870	Melbourne
Virgin Islands	6,051	1861	Road Town, Totola
West Australia	21,713	1867	Perth

BRITISH AND FOREIGN AMBASSADORS.

	British Ambassadors, &c., Abroad.	Foreign Ambassadors in England.
America	Sir Edward Thornton, K.C.B.	General Schenck.
Argent. Conf.	Hon. Wm. Stuart	M. Balcarce.
Austria	Sir Andrew Buchanan, G.C.B.	Count R. d'Apponyi.
Bavaria	R. B. D. Morier, C.B.	Count Ferd. de Hompesch.
Belgium	J. S. Lumley, Esq.	Baron de Beaulieu.
Brazil	G. B. Mathew, Esq., C.B.	Chev. de Almeida Aréas.
Central America	Ed. Corbet, Esq.	Signor Carlos Guttieres.
Chili	W. T. Thompson, Esq.	Don Alberto B. Gana.
China	T. F. Wade, Esq., C.B.	
Columbia	R. Bunch, Esq.	M. Torres Caicedo.
Denmark	Sir Charles L. Wyke, K.C.B.	Lieutenant-General Bulow.
Ecuador	Fred. Hamilton, Esq.	M. Flores.
France	Lord Lyons, G.C.B.	Comte d'Harcourt.
Germany	Lord Odo Russell	Count Bernstorff.
Greece		M. Brailas Armeni.
Hanse Towns	John Ward, Esq.	
Italy	Sir A. B. Paget, K.C.B.	Ch. Cadorna.
Japan	Sir Harry Parkes, K.C.B.	
Morocco	Sir John H. D. Hay, K.C.B.	
Netherlands	Adm. Hon. E. A. J. Harris, R.N.	Count G. de Bylandt.
New Granada	Philip Griffith, Esq.	Don Juan D. F. Martin.
Persia	Charles Alison, Esq., K.C.B.	General Hadji Mohsin Khan.
Peru	Hon. W. S. Jemingham	M. Francisco de Rivero.
Portugal	Hon. Sir C. A. Murray, K.C.B.	Duo de Saldanha.
Russia	Lord A. W. F. Loftus, G.C.B.	Baron de Brunnow.
Spain	Rt. Hon. Austin H. Layard	Don S. Moret y Prendergast.
Sweden	Hon. E. M. Erskine	Baron Hochschild.
Switzerland	Alfred G. Bonar, Esq.	A. Streckisen (Cons.-Gen.).
Turkey	Sir H. G. Elliott, G.C.B.	Musurus Pacha.
Venezuela	George Fagan, Esq.	
Wurtemberg	Hon G. E. Petre.	

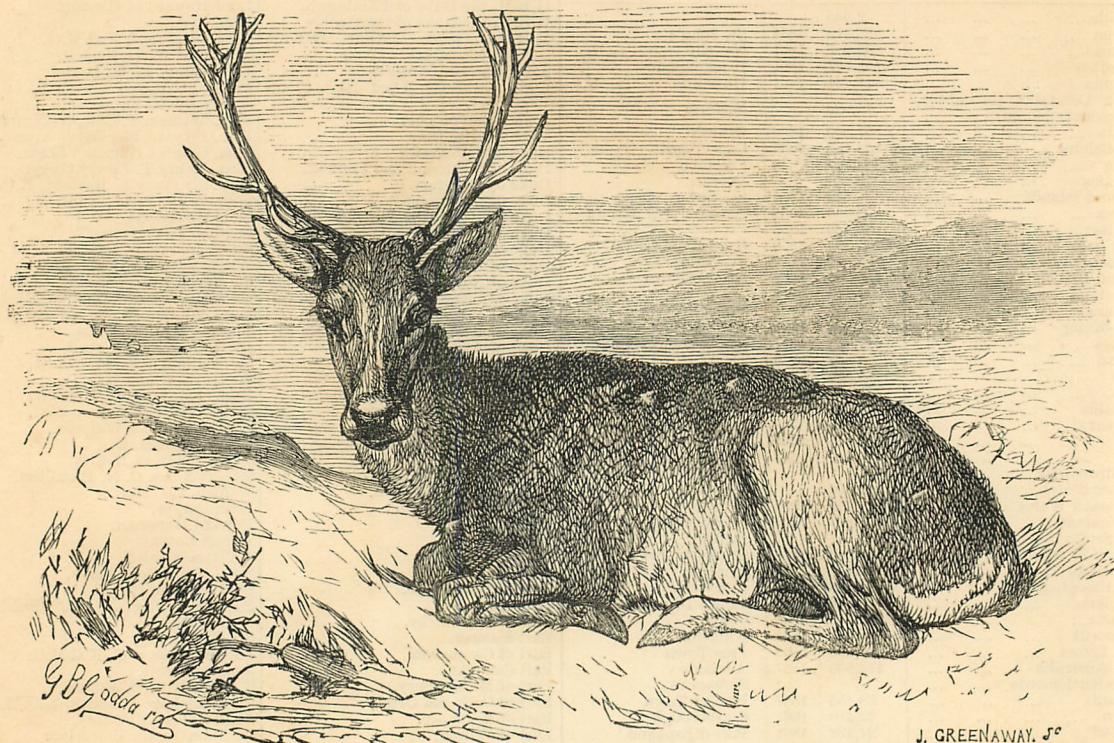
HOLIDAYS IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

Bank Holidays—May 1, Nov. 1, Dec. 25, Good Friday, Whit Monday, and the first Monday in August.
 Docks and Custom House—Good Friday, Queen's Birthday, Dec. 25.
 Excise Office—Good Friday, Queen's Birthday, June 28, Nov. 9, Dec. 25.
 Stamp and Tax Offices—Good Friday, Queen's Birthday, June 10, 11, 28, first Monday in August, Nov. 9, Dec. 25.
 Chancery Offices—Good Friday, April 22, 23; Dec. 25.
 Common Pleas and Law Offices—Good Friday, April 20, 22, 23; Queen's Birthday; June 10, 11; first Monday in August; Dec. 25, 26, 27, 28.

THE QUEEN'S MOST HON. PRIVY COUNCIL.

Lord President—the Marquis of Ripon.	Lord Penzance.
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.	Lord Howard of Glossop.
H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.	Lord Lisgar.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.	Lord Blachford, K.C.M.G.
H.R.H. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert	Lord Odo W. L. Russell.
Archbishop of Canterbury.	Hon. Henry B. W. Brand.
Lord Hatherley (Lord High Chancellor).	Edward Cardwell.
Archbishop of York.	Henry Austin Bruce.
Vicount Halifax.	Hon. William F. Cowper-Temple.
Duke of Somerset.	Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie.
Duke of Richmond and Lennox.	Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers.
Duke of Beaufort.	Hon. Henry T. Lowry Corry.
Duke of St. Albans.	Hon. Sir Percy E. Herbert, K.C.B.
Duke of Marlborough.	Hon. Sir Henry G. Elliot.
Duke of Buccleuch.	Holt Mackenzie.
Duke of Argyl.	Stephen Lushington.
Duke of Montrose.	Sir George Grey, Bart.
Duke of Northumberland.	William Ewart Gladstone.
Duke of Leinster.	Sir Edward Ryan.
Duke of Wellington.	Sir Thomas F. Fremanbie, Bart.
Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.	Hon. James A. Stuart-Wortley.
Duke of Abercorn.	Thomas Milner Gibson.
Marquis of Salisbury.	Richard More O'Ferrall.
Marquis of Donegall.	Sir William G. Hayter, Bart.
Marquis of Exeter.	Sir David Dundas.
Marquis of Londonderry.	Hon. George C. W. Forester.
Marquis Conyngham.	Sir John S. Pakington, Bart.
Marquis of Ailesbury.	Spencer Horatio Walpole.
Marquis of Clanricarde.	Benjamin Disraeli.
Marquis of Normanby.	Joseph Warner Henley.
Marquis of Hartington.	Robert Adam C. N. Hamilton.
Earl of Bessborough.	William Beresford.
Earl of Derby.	John Parker.
Earl of Devon.	Edward Horsman.
Earl of Sandwich.	Robert Lowe.
Earl of Dalhousie.	William Monsell.
Earl of Tankerville.	Sir George H. Seymour.
Earl Cowper.	Sir Lawrence Peel.
Earl of Hardwicke.	Sir Alexander J. E. Cockburn, Bart.
Earl Spencer.	Sir J. McNeill.
Earl of Carnarvon.	Sir Frederick Peel, K.C.M.G.
Earl Cadogan.	Jonathan Peel.
Earl of Malmesbury.	Thomas H. S. S. Estcourt.
Earl of Cork and Orrery.	Sir C. Bowyer Adderley, K.C.M.G.
Earl of Kenmare.	John Robert Mowbray.
Earl of Wilton.	Sir John Taylor Coleridge.
Earl Grey.	John Inglis.
Earl of Lonsdale.	Thomas E. Headlam.
Earl of Harrowby.	Sir William Erle.
Earl of Bradford.	Sir James W. Colville.
Earl of St. Germans.	Sir William Hutt.
Earl of Granville.	Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
Earl of Dacie.	Sir Andrew Buchanan.
Earl of Strafford.	Sir William Gibson Craig, Bart.
Earl Cowley.	Chichester Samuel Fortescue.
Earl Russell.	William Nathaniel Massey.
Earl of Kimberley.	Sir Edward V. Williams.
Earl of Dufferin.	George Joachim Goschen.
Lord Charles Fitzroy.	Edmund Hammond.
Lord John R. B. Manners.	Russell Gurney.
Lord Robert Montagu.	Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart.
Lord Otho Fitzgerald.	Gathorne Hardy.
Viscount Sydney (Lord Chamberlain).	Stephen Cave.
Viscount Falkland.	Henry James Baillie.
Viscount Monck.	Sir FitzRoy Kelly.
Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe.	Sir Richard T. Kindersley.
Viscount Eversley.	Sir H. Knight Storks, G.C.B.
Viscount Ossington.	Sir William Bovill.
Viscount Bury.	Sir W. R. Seymour V. Fitzgerald.
Viscount Royston.	Colonel J. Wilson-Patten.
Lord Claud Hamilton.	Sir Robert J. Phillimore.
Lord Augustus Loftus.	Sir Francis Bond Head.
Lord Clarencie Paget.	George Ward Hunt.
Lord Ernest Bruce.	Thomas Edward Taylor.
Lord Richard de A. Grosvenor.	Sir Joseph Napier, Bart.
Bishop of London.	Sir James Fergusson, Bart.
Lord de Ros.	John Bright.
Lord Colville of Culross.	Hugh C. E. Childers.
Lord Napier.	Austin H. Layard.
Lord Kinmaid.	William E. Forster.
Lord Lyttelton.	Sir Colman M. O'Leghlen, Bart.
Lord Forester.	James Stansfeld.
Lord de Tabley.	Sir James Moncrieff, Bart.
Lord Bloomfield.	Sir Alexander Y. Spearman, Bart.
Lord Poltimore.	Acton Smee Ayton.
Lord St. Leonards.	John A. Lawson.
Lord Lyons.	Sir William M. James.
Lord Belper.	Sir Barnes Peacock.
Lord Ebury.	Sir William Heathcote, Bart.
Lord Chelmsford.	Sir George Mellish.
Lord Lyveden.	Sir John M. Macleod, K.C.S.I.
Lord Westbury.	Sir John Stuart.
Lord Athlumney.	Mountague Bernard, D.C.L.
Lord Romilly.	Sir Edward Thornton, K.C.B.
Lord Northbrook.	Sir James Shaw Wiles.
Lord Lytton.	Sir Edward Lugard.
Lord Hytton.	Sir Robert Porrett Collier.
Lord Colonsay.	Sir James Weir Hogg.
Lord Cairns.	Sir William Knollys, K.C.B.
Lord Kesteven.	John George Dodson.
Lord Lawrence.	Sir Montague E. Smith.
	George Young (Lord Advocate).

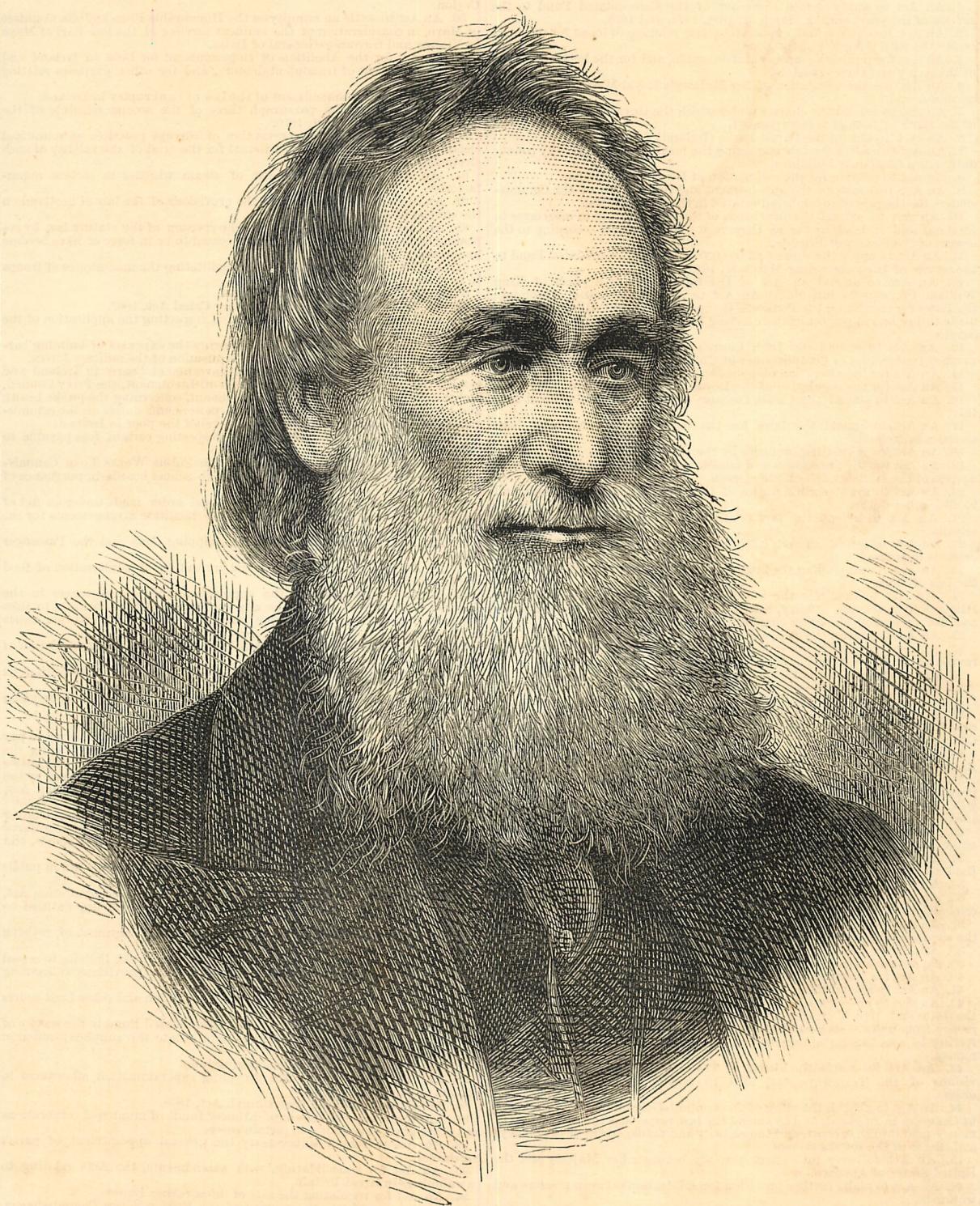
AUGUST.



RED DEER.

J. GREENAWAY. sc

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.						HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.
			Rises.	Souths after Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Morn.	Sets. Aftern.	Before Sunrise. O'Clock. 0 1 2 3 4	Moon's Age.	After Sunset. O'Clock. 8 9 10 11 12	London Bridge. Morn.	Aftern.	Liverpool Dock. Morn.	Aftern.					
H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	F	Lammas Day	4 25	6 2	7 46	0 57	10 39		1		6 45	7 5	3 41	4 1	213				
2	S	Battle of the Nile, 1798	4 27	5 58	7 44	2 13	11 0		9		7 26	7 52	4 21	4 42	214				
3	S	8TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	4 28	5 54	7 43	3 32	11 26		10		8 20	8 55	5 8	5 36	215				
4	M	G. Canning died, 1827	4 29	5 49	7 41	4 51	Morn.		11		9 30	10 8	6 11	6 46	216				
5	Tu	Lord Howe died, 1799	4 31	5 43	7 40	6 2	0 3		12		10 45	11 20	7 24	8 1	217				
6	W	Prince Alfred born, 1844	4 33	5 36	7 38	7 2	0 58		13		11 57	—	8 36	9 13	218				
7	Th	Professor J. B. Jukes (geologist) died, 1869	4 35	5 29	7 36	7 46	2 10		14		0 31	1 0	9 47	10 16	219				
8	F	Length of day, 14h. 58m.	4 36	5 22	7 34	8 15	3 37		15		1 29	1 55	10 45	11 11	220				
9	S	Greenwich Observatory commenced, 1675	4 38	5 14	7 32	8 40	5 10		16		2 19	2 45	11 35	—	221				
10	S	9TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	4 39	5 5	7 31	8 57	6 42		17		3 10	3 33	0 1	0 26	222				
11	M	Dog Days end	4 41	4 55	7 29	9 13	8 13		18		3 55	4 15	0 49	1 11	223				
12	Tu	Grouse-shooting begins	4 43	4 46	7 27	9 28	9 41		19		4 40	5 0	1 31	1 56	224				
13	W	Old Lammas Day	4 44	4 35	7 25	9 44	11 5		20		5 20	5 45	2 16	2 36	225				
14	Th	Field Marshal Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde) died, 1863	4 45	4 24	7 23	10 1	Aftern.		21		6 7	6 30	3 1	3 23	226				
15	F	Sir Walter Scott born, 1771	4 46	4 13	7 21	10 27	1 51		22		6 50	7 15	3 46	4 6	227				
16	S	Length of night, 9h. 29m.	4 48	4 1	7 19	10 54	3 10		23		7 40	8 10	4 31	4 56	228				
17	S	10TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	4 49	3 48	7 17	11 34	4 20		24		8 45	9 25	5 26	6 1	229				
18	M	Francis Joseph I. born, 1830	4 51	3 35	7 15	Morn.	5 20		25		10 5	10 45	6 41	7 21	230				
19	Tu	Bombardment of Strasbourg commenced, 1870	4 52	3 22	7 13	0 27	6 5		26		11 27	—	8 1	8 43	231				
20	W	Blackgame-shooting begins	4 54	3 8	7 11	1 27	6 40		27		0 4	0 37	9 20	9 53	232				
21	Th	The 5th Duke of Northumberland died, 1867	4 55	2 54	7 9	2 36	7 6		28		1 4	1 27	10 20	10 43	233				
22	F	Battle of Bosworth, 1455	4 57	2 39	7 7	3 47	7 27		29		1 50	2 11	11 6	11 27	234				
23	S	Twilight ends, 9h. 5m. p.m.	4 59	2 24	7 5	4 58	7 42		30		2 28	2 45	11 44	—	235				
24	S	11TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	5 0	2 8	7 3	6 8	7 57		1		3 4	3 18	0 1	0 20	236				
25	M	David Hume died, 1776	5 2	1 52	7 1	7 15	8 9		2		3 34	3 47	0 34	0 50	237				
26	Tu	Prince Consort born, 1819	5 3	1 35	6 59	8 24	8 20		3		4 0	4 16	1 3	1 16	238				
27	W	Length of day, 13h. 52m.	5 5	1 18	6 57	9 34	8 32		4		4 30	4 45	1 32	1 46	239				
28	Th	St. Augustine, Bishop	5 7	1 1	6 55	10 45	8 46		5		4 58	5 15	2 1	2 14	240				
29	F	Herman Goldschmidt (painter and astronomer) died, 1866	5 8	0 43	6 53	Aftern.	9 3		6		5 30	5 45	2 31	2 46	241				
30	S	Length of night, 10h. 19m.	5 10	0 25	6 51	1 14	9 25		7		6 1	6 20	3 1	3 17	242				
31	S	12TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	5 12	0 7	6 48	2 33	9 56		8		6 41	7 5	3 36	3 57	243				



ROBERT MOFFAT, THE MISSIONARY OF SOUTH AFRICA.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1873.

PUBLIC ACTS OF PARLIAMENT PASSED IN 1872,

IN THE 35TH AND 36TH YEARS OF HER MAJESTY'S REIGN.

* * * The figure before each Act denotes the chapter.

1. An Act to apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending March 31, 1871, 1872, and 1873.
 2. An Act to extend and explain the law relating to loans for purposes connected with the relief of the poor.
 3. An Act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the Army and their Quarters.
 4. An Act for the regulation of her Majesty's Royal Marine forces while on shore.
 5. An Act to amend the charter under which the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland is incorporated.
 6. An Act to amend the Public Parks (Ireland) Act, 1869.
 7. An Act to amend the law respecting the borrowing of money by county authorities for county buildings.
 8. An Act to provide for the resignation of Deans and Canons.
 9. An Act to continue the appointment and jurisdiction of the Commissioners for the sale of incumbered estates in the West Indies.
 10. An Act to extend the provisions of the Acts relating to marriages in England and Ireland so far as they relate to marriages according to the usages of the Society of Friends.
 11. An Act to apply the sum of £6,000,000 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31, 1873.
 12. An Act to amend an Act of the fourth and fifth years of King William IV., cap. 24, intituled "An Act to alter, amend, and consolidate the Laws for regulating the Pensions, Compensations, and Allowances to be made to Persons in respect of their having held Civil Offices in his Majesty's Service."
 13. An Act to amend the Irish Church Act, 1839, so far as respects a vacancy in the office of Commissioner of Church Temporalities in Ireland.
 14. An Act for the alteration of boundaries of dioceses.
 15. An Act for the regulation of the Royal Parks and Gardens.
 16. An Act to amend the Cattle Diseases (Ireland) Act Amendment Act, 1870.
 17. An Act to amend the laws for the regulation of charitable loan societies in Ireland.
 18. An Act for regulating inquiries by the Board of Trade.
 19. An Act for the prevention and punishment of criminal outrages upon natives of the Islands of the Pacific Ocean.
 20. An Act to grant certain duties of Customs and Inland Revenue, and to alter other duties.
 21. An Act to amend the law relating to reformatory and industrial schools.
 22. An Act to repeal an Act intituled "An Act to Restraine Party Processions in Ireland."
 23. An Act for Amending the law relating to the harbours and coasts of the Isle of Man.
 24. An Act to facilitate the incorporation of trustees of charities for religious, educational, literary, scientific, and public charitable purposes, and the enrolment of certain charitable trust deeds.
 25. An Act to amend the Juries Act (Ireland), 1871.
 26. An Act to amend the practice of the courts of law with respect to the review of the decisions of justices.
 27. An Act to amend the Elementary Education Act, 1870.
 28. An Act to amend the practice and procedure of the Crown side of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland.
 29. An Act to amend the Act of the Session of the 28th and 29th Vict., cap. 113, intituled "An Act to authorise the payment of retiring pensions to Colonial Governors."
 30. An Act to suspend the compulsory operation of the Chain Cables and Anchors Act, 1871.
 31. An Act to amend the several Acts relating to the drainage and improvement of lands in Ireland.
 32. An Act to explain and amend the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870, so far as relates to the purchase by tenants of their holdings.
 33. An Act to amend the law relating to procedure at Parliamentary and municipal elections.
 34. An Act to amend the law relating to the election of directors of the Bank of England.
 35. An Act for the amendment of the Act of Uniformity.
 36. An Act to render it unlawful to demand any fee or reward for the celebration of the sacrament of baptism or the registry thereof.
 37. An Act to apply the sum of £8,000,000 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31, 1873.
 38. An Act for the better protection of infant life.
 39. An Act for amending the law in certain cases in relation to naturalisation.
 40. An Act for continuing the Bishops Resignation Act, 1869.
 41. An Act to amend the Life Assurance Companies Acts, 1870 and 1871.
 42. An Act to amend an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the 16th and 17th Vict., for enabling grand juries in Ireland to borrow money from private sources on the security of presents, and for transferring to counties certain works constructed wholly or in part with public money.
 43. An Act to enable the Board of Trade to dispense with certain provisions of the Tramways Act, 1870, in respect of certain provisional orders.
 44. An Act to abolish the office of Accountant-General of the High Court of Chancery in England, and to amend the law respecting the investment of money paid into that court, and the security and management of the money and effects of the suitors thereof.
 45. An Act to carry into effect a treaty between her Majesty and the United States of America.
 46. An Act to make further provision for arbitration between masters and workmen.
 47. An Act to amend the Act of the 30th and 31st Vict., cap. 85, intituled "An Act to include the whole of the Burgh of Galashiels within the County Sheriffdom and Commissariat of Selkirk."
 48. An Act to amend the law relating to the defining of boundaries of counties and other divisions and denominations of land in Ireland.
 49. An Act to provide for the free use of seats in certain churches.
 50. An Act to protect railway rolling stock from distract when on hire.
 51. An Act for amending the law relating to the salaries of Judges.
 52. An Act to regulate the summoning of grand juries in Middlesex.
 53. An Act to confirm an agreement for the purchase by the Metropolitan Board of Works of certain land adjoining Victoria Park, and for the appropriation of such land as part of the same park.
 54. An Act to amend the Public Schools Act, 1868.
 55. An Act for making better provision for the erection of lighthouses on the Great Basses Rock, and on the Little Basses Rock, in the colony of Ceylon.
 56. An Act to settle an annuity on the Honourable Blanche Julia Countess of Mayo, in consideration of the eminent services of the late Earl of Mayo as Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
 57. An Act for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt in Ireland and for the punishment of fraudulent debtors, and for other purposes relating thereto.
 58. An Act for the amendment of the law of bankruptcy in Ireland.
 59. An Act to amend paragraph three of the second schedule of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.
 60. An Act for the better prevention of corrupt practices at municipal elections and for establishing a tribunal for the trial of the validity of such elections.
 61. An Act to regulate the use of steam whistles in certain factories.
 62. An Act to amend and extend the provisions of the law of Scotland on the subject of education.
 63. An Act for further promoting the revision of the statute law by repealing certain enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary.
 64. An Act for making provision for facilitating the manoeuvres of troops to be assembled during the autumn.
 65. An Act to amend the bastardy laws.
 66. An Act to amend the Royal Military Canal Act, 1867.
 67. An Act for making further provision respecting the application of the revenues of Greenwich Hospital.
 68. An Act to make provision for defraying the expenses of building barracks and otherwise providing for the localisation of the military forces.
 69. An Act for constituting a local government board in Ireland and vesting therein certain functions of the Lord Lieutenant, the Privy Council, and the chief secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, concerning the public health and local government, together with the powers and duties of the commissioners for administering the laws for the relief of the poor in Ireland.
 70. An Act to make better provision respecting certain fees payable to the law officers of the Crown for England.
 71. An Act to authorise advances to the Public Works Loan Commissioners for enabling them to make loans to school boards in pursuance of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.
 72. An Act to confirm a certain provisional order made under an Act of the fifteenth year of her present Majesty to facilitate arrangements for the relief of turnpike fees.
 73. An Act to amend the Merchant Shipping Acts and the Passenger Acts.
 74. An Act to amend the law for the prevention of adulteration of food and of drink and of drugs.
 75. An Act to provide for the appointment of commissioners in the Channel Islands, and also in the city of Dublin and its vicinity, to take affidavits to be used in the superior courts of common law and other courts in Ireland.
 76. An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the regulation of coal-mines and certain other mines.
 77. An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to metalliferous mines.
 78. An Act for the protection of certain wild birds during the breeding season.
 79. An Act to amend the law relating to public health.
 80. An Act to enable the commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury to pay into the High Court of Chancery in England certain moneys, being the amount paid to the Paymaster-General on account of her Majesty's Treasury in respect of the non-completion of the railway authorised by the Kensington Station and North and South London Junction Railway Act, 1859.
 81. An Act to amend the Attorneys and Solicitors Act, 1830, by extending to members of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland the privileges conferred therein on writers to the signet, solicitors before the supreme courts, and procurators before the sheriffs' court.
 82. An Act to abolish poundage for the collection of income tax in public departments.
 83. An Act to extend the provisions of the Pensions Commutation Act, 1871, to officers and clerks of telegraph companies who are entitled to annuities.
 84. An Act to amend the law relating to the appointment of revising barristers.
 85. An Act to continue certain turnpike Acts in Great Britain, to repeal certain other turnpike Acts, and to make further provisions concerning turnpike roads.
 86. An Act to amend the law relating to borough and other local courts of record.
 87. An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31, 1873, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.
 88. An Act to continue various expiring laws.
 89. An Act to amend the Act providing superannuation allowances to Officers of Unions in Ireland.
 90. An Act to amend the Irish Church Act, 1869.
 91. An Act to authorise the application of funds of municipal corporations and other governing bodies in certain cases.
 92. An Act to render unnecessary the general appointment of parish constables.
 93. An Act for consolidating, with amendments, the Acts relating to pawnbrokers in Great Britain.
 94. An Act for regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors.
 95. An Act to enlarge the powers of the Epping Forest Commissioners, and for other purposes.
 96. An Act to amend the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Act, 1871, and for other purposes.
 97. An Act for further promoting the revision of the statute law by repealing certain enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary.
 98. An Act for promoting the revision of the statute law by repealing certain enactments which have ceased to be in force, or have become unnecessary, in Ireland.



LEIGHTON, BROS.

COPRINUS ATRAMENTARIUS.
RUSSULA EMETICA.

AGARICUS NUTANS

CANTHARELLUS CORNUCPIOIDES.
PEZIZA HUMOSA,
(WHITE VARIETY.)



LEIGHTON, BROS.

PICKING PEAS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1873.

BRITISH LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

STATEMENT OF RETURNS, made under Mr. Cave's Act, of sixty-eight of the chief British Life Offices, whose accumulated funds at the end of the year were upwards of £200,000 for the security of life policy holders.

Founded.	No.	Name of Office.	Accumulated Assurance Fund at the End of the Year.
1824	1	Alliance	£899,482
1833	2	Argus	504,248
1808	3	Atlas	1,532,149
1847	4	British Empire	448,050
1854	5	British Equitable	235,068
1837	6	Briton	550,957
1833	7	Caledonian	418,778
1840	8	Church of England	404,989
1838	9	City of Glasgow	592,387
1829	10	Clergy Mutual	1,855,154
1824	11	Clerical	1,876,459
1861	12	Commercial Union	226,301
1825	13	Crown	1,175,335
1805	14	Eagle	3,094,517
1823	15	Economic	2,630,204
1823	16	Edinburgh	1,084,359
1839	17	English and Scottish	726,342
1762	18	Equitable	4,252,189
1844	19	Equity and Law	793,054
1832	20	Friends' Provident	996,235
1837	21	General	839,203
1848	22	Gresham	1,546,774
1792	23	Guardian	1,502,790
1836	24	Hand-in-Hand	1,304,057
1807	25	Imperial	959,418
1823	26	Law Life	5,367,804
1854	27	Law Union	222,183
1836	28	Legal and General	1,622,764
1838	29	Life Association of Scotland	1,338,874
1803	30	Liverpool and London	2,296,177
1720	31	London Assurance	1,378,823
1854	32	London and Provincial Law	618,406
1806	33	London Life	3,079,385
1852	34	Marine and General	235,956
1835	35	Metropolitan	1,321,007
1834	36	Mutual	728,118
1830	37	National	588,449
1835	38	National Provident	2,974,737
1823	39	North British	2,313,777
1836	40	Northern	839,239
1808	41	Norwich Union (inclus. of Amicable Fund)	2,198,212
1793	42	Pelican	1,209,066
1806	43	Provident	1,734,603
1840	44	Provident Clerks'	446,742
1837	45	Prudential	349,506
1840	46	Reliance	280,030
1806	47	Rock	3,017,546
1845	48	Royal	1,320,642
1720	49	Royal Exchange	1,652,296
1826	50	Scottish Amicable	1,314,648
1831	51	Scottish Equitable	1,922,572
1841	52	Scottish National	438,067
1837	53	Scottish Provident	1,707,093
1825	54	Scottish Provincial	588,228
1824	55	Scottish Union	900,576
1815	56	Scottish Widows'	4,947,089
1845	57	Sovereign (inclus. of General Annuity Fund)	643,742
1821	58	Standard	3,932,852
1848	59	Star	830,240
1810	60	Sun	1,641,421
1840	61	Temperance and General	1,245,168
1813	62	Union	668,572
1824	63	United Kent	418,875
1834	64	Universal	853,489
1825	65	University	920,758
1807	66	West of England	1,075,155
1836	67	Westminster and General	309,541
1824	68	Yorkshire	434,384

Post Office Insurance is not included in these returns; but the amount of new assurances effected during the past twelve months amounted to the sum of £27,695.

The published Returns of 110 Companies show a total amount of Funds in hand at the end of the year of £93,456,643

The amount of Annual Premiums £9,935,185

The amount of Interest and Dividends £4,090,437

The amount of Paid-up Capital £10,376,321

The amount paid for claims £8,290,894

Thus it will be seen that life insurance alone involves interests second only in magnitude to the National Debt.

SAVINGS BANKS.—The amount due to depositors in the (trustee) savings banks of the United Kingdom amounted, on Nov. 20, 1871, to £38,520,458—viz., £32,017,282 in England and Wales, £4,119,902 in Scotland, £2,220,575 in Ireland, and £462,699 in the Channel Islands. Every one of these items shows an increase over the return for the preceding year; the total shows an increase of £861,000. The number of accounts also increased to 1,404,078—viz., 1,112,052 in England and Wales, 207,870 in Scotland, 63,073 in Ireland, and 21,083 in the Channel Islands. The rate of interest paid to depositors averaged £2 1s. 5d. per cent. The assets of the banks comprised £83,640,022 in the hands of the National Debt Commissioners, and £378,841 surplus fund, also in their hands, besides £305,110 in the hands of the several treasurers of the banks. Besides these deposits in the trustee savings banks, there was £17,025,005 due to depositors in the Post-Office savings Banks at the end of the year 1871.

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

AN ANALYSIS of the ESTIMATED REVENUE for the Year 1872-3, to which the cost of collection is added.

	INDIRECT.	£	£
Customs and Excise:—			
Spirits	16,000,000	
Tobacco	6,600,000	
Wine	1,600,000	
Malt	7,000,000	
Tea	3,300,000	
Coffee, Cocoa, and Chicory	300,000	
Sugar	3,360,000	
Currants and Raisins	440,000	
Licenses for Beer, Spirits, and Wine	38,600,000	
Railways	3,800,000	
Stamps:—		500,000	
Bill and Receipt Stamps	1,400,000	
Marine Insurances	100,000	
Patents and Patent Medicines	190,000	
Licenses—Bankers' and Attorneys'	135,000	
DIRECT.			44,725,000
Stamps:—			
Probate, Legacy and Succession	4,800,000	
Probate Court Fee Stamps	150,000	
Deeds and other instruments	1,700,000	
Plate, Cards, &c.	70,000	
Fee Stamps, various	300,000	
Land Tax	7,020,000	
House Tax	1,100,000	
Assessed Tax—Servants, carriages, horses	1,150,000	
Income Tax—4d. in the pound	580,000	
Industrial Profits and Royalties:—			16,200,000
Post Office and Telegraphs, net	1,500,000	
Bank of England—profits on issue	138,000	
Duties on Bank-notes	132,000	
Crown Lands	380,000	
Total..			2,150,000
The following are the actual Receipts into and Payments out of the Exchequer between April 1, 1872, and Aug. 24, 1872:—			63,075,000
REVENUE AND OTHER RECEIPTS.	Budget Estimate for the Financial Year 1872-73.	Total Receipts into the Exchequer from April 1, 1872, to Aug. 24, 1872.	Total Receipts for corresponding Period of last Year.
Balance, April 1, 1872—	£	£	£
Bank of England	7,706,924	5,678,915
Bank of Ireland	1,635,728	1,344,520
REVENUE.		9,342,652	7,023,435
Customs	20,080,000	7,552,000
Excise	23,310,000	8,123,000
Stamps	3,700,000	9,996,000
Land Tax and House Duty	2,300,000	421,000
Income Tax	6,940,000	2,039,000
Post Office	4,770,000	1,320,000
Telegraph Service	850,000	275,000
Crown Lands	375,000	123,000
Miscellaneous	3,300,000	2,097,725
Revenue	71,625,000	27,083,725
Total, including balance..		36,426,377	32,028,239
OTHER RECEIPTS.			
Advances, under various Acts, repaid to the Exchequer		
Temporary Advances not repaid	1,024,098	931,099
Totals		37,450,475	33,154,388
EXPENDITURE AND OTHER PAYMENTS.	Budget Estimate for the Financial Year 1872-73.	Total Issues from Exchequer to meet Payments from April 1, 1872, to Aug. 24, 1872.	Total Issues from Exchequer for corresponding Period of last Year.
EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£
Interest on Debt	26,830,000	12,946,342
Other Charges on Consolidated Fund	1,780,000	686,578
Supply Services voted by Parliament	42,703,000	16,039,275
Expenditure	71,318,000	29,672,195
OTHER PAYMENTS.			
Advances, under various Acts, issued from the Exchequer..			
Exchequer Bills paid off	1,412,546	806,582
Surplus Income applied to reduce Debt		179,700	126,900
Balances on Aug. 24, 1872—		597,370	737,509
Bank of England	31,843,811	31,081,610
Bank of Ireland	4,080,075	312,585
Totals		1,576,589	1,260,143
		37,450,475	33,154,388

SEPTEMBER.



SQUIRREL.

D. OF M. W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.				MOON.				DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.		
		Souths before Noon.		Sets.		Rises. Aftern.		Sets' Aftern.		Before Sunrise.		Moon's Age.		After Sunset.		London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.										
		H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	M. S.	O'Clock.	7	8	9	10	11	12	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.								
1	M Partridge-shooting begins	5	13	0	12	6	46	3	45	10	40			9													244	
2	Tu London burnt, 1666	5	15	0	31	6	44	4	49	11	43			10													245	
3	W Oliver Cromwell died, 1659	5	16	0	50	6	42	5	39	Morn.				11													246	
4	Th Battle of Worcester, 1651	5	18	1	10	6	40	6	14	1	2			12													247	
5	F Length of day, 13h. 17m.	5	20	1	30	6	37	6	40	2	33			13													248	
6	S General Peronne Thompson (political writer) died, 1869	5	21	1	50	6	35	7	1	4	6			●													249	
7	S 13TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	5	23	2	10	6	32	7	16	5	40			15													250	
8	M Nativity of Virgin Mary	5	24	2	31	6	29	7	31	7	12			16													251	
9	Tu Sebastopol taken, 1855	5	26	2	51	6	27	7	47	8	40			17													252	
10	W Mungo Park born, 1771	5	27	3	12	6	25	8	4	10	7			18													253	
11	Th Length of night, 11h. 6m.	5	29	3	33	6	23	8	25	11	33			19													254	
12	F O. P. Riots, 1809	5	31	3	54	6	20	8	54	Aftern.				20													255	
13	S Charles James Fox died, 1806	5	32	4	15	6	18	9	31	2	12			○													256	
14	S 14TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	5	34	4	36	6	16	10	19	3	17			22													257	
15	M Ember Week	5	35	4	57	6	14	11	17	4	7			23													258	
16	Tu Buck-hunting ends	5	37	5	18	6	12	Morn.	4	46			24														259	
17	W Lambert, Bishop	5	38	5	39	6	9	0	25	5	12			25													260	
18	Th Twilight ends, 8h. 6m. p.m.	5	40	6	0	6	7	1	37	5	34			26													261	
19	F Battle of Poitiers, 1356	5	42	6	21	6	5	2	47	5	52			27													262	
20	S Siege of Paris commenced, 1870	5	43	6	42	6	2	3	57	6	5			28													263	
21	S 15TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	5	45	7	3	6	0	5	6	6	17			○													264	
22	M Day breaks, 4h. 48m. a.m.	5	47	7	24	5	58	6	15	6	28			1													265	
23	Tu Autumn commences	5	48	7	45	5	56	7	25	6	40			2													266	
24	W Butler (poet) died, 1680	5	50	8	5	5	54	8	35	6	52			3													267	
25	Th Porson died, 1808	5	51	8	26	5	52	9	48	7	7			4													268	
26	F Holy Alliance ratified, 1815	5	53	8	46	5	50	11	4	7	27			5													269	
27	S Strasburg capitulated, after a siege of 40 days, 1870	5	55	9	6	5	47	Aftern.	7	55			6													270		
28	S 16TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	5	56	9	26	5	45	1	33	8	33			7													271	
29	M St. Michael. Michaelmas Day	5	58	9	46	5	43	2	40	9	26			○													272	
30	Tu St. Jerome	5	59	10	5	5	41	3	34	10	37			9													273	



ROCK INSCRIBED WITH THE EDICTS OF AN EMPEROR: WESTERN INDIA.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1873.

LIST OF EMINENT PERSONS WHO HAVE DIED DURING THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS.

*Memoirs of all these, with the arms and portraits of some, are to be found in the
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*

1871.

AUGUST.

25.—Bythesea, Samuel William, Esq., of Freshford-hill, Somersethire, J.P. and D.L. of the county.
26.—Moore, George, Esq., of Appleby Hall, Leicester, J.P. and D.L. of the county.
30.—Russell, William Francis, M.P. for Limerick.
30.—Huxtable, the Right Rev. Henry Constantine, D.D., Bishop of the Mauritius.

SEPTEMBER.

1.—Pennethorne, Sir James, Knt., architect.
2.—Taylor, General Thomas M.
4.—Churston, the Right Hon. Sir John Yarde-Buller, Lord, first Baron of Churston Ferrers and Lupton, Devon.
7.—Beauchlerk, Sybil Mary Aubrey de Vere, Duchess of St. Albans.
13.—Roche, the Hon. Isabella Susannah, Lady.
15.—Dugdale, William Stratford, Esq., of Merevale Hall, Warwick, formerly M.P. for North Warwickshire.
17.—Hamilton, the Rt. Hon. George Alexander, D.C.L., J.P., and D.L. of Hampton Hall, in the county of Dublin, formerly M.P. for the University.
19.—Jelf, the Rev. Richard William, D.D., Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.
20.—Norman, the Hon. John Paxton, Senior Judge of the Bengal High Court. Murdered at Calcutta.
22.—Hore, Captain Edward George, R.N.
23.—Roscoe, Thomas. A man of letters and poet.
24.—Solly, Samuel, F.R.C.S. and F.R.S., for many years one of the surgeons of St. Thomas's Hospital.
24.—Dombraim, Sir James, Knt.
25.—Blenkiron, William, Esq., of Middle Park.
25.—Wharton, John Thomas, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Dryburn, Durham.
26.—Yorke, the Hon. and Rev. Henry Reginald, M.A., Canon of Ely.
27.—Westmeath, Countess of, the Right Hon. Anne Catherine.
27.—Carnegie, Lady Margaret Mary.
29.—Traill, George, Esq., of Rattar, late M.P. for the county of Caithness.
30.—Walden, Viscountess Helena Eleonora Augusta.
In Sept.—Cursham, Dr. T., Inspector of Anatomy, &c.
—Potter, Cipriani, Esq., musician.
—Bracebridge, Walter Henry, Esq., of Chetwode Priory, Bucks.

OCTOBER.

1.—Devonport, William Sharnington, Esq., M.A., J.P., of Salop.
2.—Deane, Sir Thomas, Knt., late President of the Royal Hibernian Academy.
3.—Sudley, Viscountess Edith Elizabeth Henrietta.
4.—Scott, John. A famous horse-trainer of Doncaster.
6.—Dunraven and Mountea, Earl of, the Right Hon. Sir Edwin Richard Windham Wyndham-Quin.
7.—Burgoyne, Field Marshal Sir John Fox, Bart., G.C.B., &c., Constable of the Tower of London.
7.—Harington, Sir George Henry Byng, K.C.S.I., &c.
12.—Hill, the Hon. Sir Hugh, formerly one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench.
12.—Scott, Sir Wm., sixth Baronet, of Ancrum, Roxburgh.

DECEMBER.

1.—Chesterfield, the Right Hon. George Philip Casil Arthur Stanhope, seventh Earl.
1.—Sandford, Edward Ayshford, Esq., J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for Somersetshire.
3.—Ramsey, Admiral Sir William, K.C.B., &c.
3.—Hancock, the Hon. Robert French.

4.—Morris, General Sir Edmund F., K.C.B.
5.—Burgoyne, Lady Charlotte.
5.—Stansfield, William Rookes Crompton, Esq., of Esholt Hall, D.L., &c.
6.—Scarlett, Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke, G.C.B., &c.
8.—Murray, Sir James, M.D.
9.—Templemore, Lady, the Right Hon. Laura Caroline Jane.
12.—Cathcart, Lady Georgiana.
14.—Hudson, George, Esq., the "Railway King."
14.—Smith, the Right Rev. Dr. Geo., Bishop of Victoria, Hong-Kong.
15.—George, the Right Hon. John, Judge of the Queen's Bench, Ireland.
22.—Ellenborough, the Right Hon. Edward Law, first Earl and second Baron.
23.—Bayley, Sir John E. G., second Baronet, of Updown House, Kent.
26.—Kennare, Right Hon. Thomas Browne, third Earl of, and Baron Castleross.
27.—Glascott, J., Esq., of Killowen, Wexford.
27.—Achmuty, Mrs. Harriet, H., at Aghamore, Ireland.
28.—Campbell, Lieutenant-General John.
29.—Brady, Sir Francis, late Chief Justice of Newfoundland.
30.—Hope, General Sir James Archibald, C.B.
31.—Jackson, General Sir James, G.C.B., K.H.
—Wilson, Major Thomas. Served in Portugal and Spain.
—Cameron, General Patrick.
—Austin, Sir Henry Edmund, of Shalford, Surrey, J.P. and D.L.
—Pratt, the Ven. John Henry, M.A., Archdeacon of Calcutta.
—Blythe, Professor, Dr.

1872.

JANUARY.

1.—Kensington, the Right Hon. William Edwardes, Lord.
1.—Christie, Charles M., Esq., of Durie House, Fife, J.P. and D.L.
2.—Tyrell, Charles, Esq., of Plashwood.
4.—Macarthur, Lieutenant-General Sir Edward, K.C.B.
3.—Gage, Sir Edward Rokewode, ninth Baronet, of Hengrave.
3.—Crossley, Sir Francis, Baronet, M.P. for Halifax, &c.
3.—Dent, Rear-Admiral Charles Calmady, R.N.
7.—Stuart, the Hon. Andrew Godfrey, J.P. and D.L.
8.—Dixie, Sir Alexander Beaumont Churchill, tenth Baronet.
11.—Rae, Miss of Eskgrove.
12.—Persigny, Jean Gilbert Victor Fialin, Due de.
13.—Lopes, the Hon. Bertha Lady 14.—Esmonde, Lieutenant-Colonel.
15.—Vernon, the Hon. Gowran Charles, Recorder of Lincoln.
15.—Kellie, the Right Hon. Walter Coningsby Erskine, Earl of, and Viscount Fenton.
19.—Lendrick, James William John, Q.C.
20.—Staples, Lady Catherine.
20.—Moseley, the Rev. Henry, M.A., F.R.S.
20.—Lindsay, General Sir Alexander, K.C.B.
21.—Bland, Loftus Henry, Esq., Q.C.
21.—Betts, Edward Ladd, Esq., High Sheriff of Kent.
22.—Granard, the Right Hon. Jane, Countess of.
23.—Macdonell, Joseph Miles, Esq., of Doo Castle, Mayo.
17.—Doxat, Lewis, Esq., an eminent journalist.
23.—Mountmorres, the Right Hon. Harvey de Montmorency.
28.—Brownlow, the Right Hon. Emma Sophia, Dowager Countess.
30.—Chesney, General Francis R.
—Taylor, Lady John.

FEBRUARY.

1.—Alison, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Montague.
4.—Beatson, General.

5.—Beamish, the Hon. Catherine Savery de L'Isle.
6.—Swabey, Captain William.
6.—Phillips, Sir Thomas, Bart., M.A., F.R.S., of Middle Hill, Worcester.
7.—Hinds, the Right Rev. Samuel, D.D., ex-Bishop of Norwich.
8.—Mayo, Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of, K.P., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, assassinated at Port Blair.
8.—Pease, Joseph, of Darlington, formerly M.P. for South Durham.
14.—Patterson, Robert, Esq., F.R.S.
15.—Wyndham, Colonel Charles.
16.—Daly, the Right Rev. Robert, D.D., Bishop of Cashel.
18.—Lane, General Charles Richard William, C.B.
24.—Spencer, the Right Rev. Aubrey George, D.D., Lord Bishop of Jamaica.
24.—Vickers, Stanley, Esq., M.P. for Wallingford.
25.—Payne, William, serjeant-at-law.
—Moray, Archibald George Stuart, twelfth Earl of.
—Betts, Edward Ladd, Esq., J.P.
—Kirwan, Denis, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for the county of Galway.

MARCH.

2.—Scott, Admiral Sir James, K.C.B.
3.—Ashburnham, General the Hon. Thomas, C.B.
3.—Des Vœux, Sir F. Assheton, Bart.
3.—Harcourt-Vernon, the Hon. Mrs. Granville.
4.—Lonsdale, the Right Hon. Sir William Lowther, Earl of.
6.—Scarisbrick, Lady Anne.
9.—Liddell, the Rev. Henry George.
9.—Cave, Daniel, Esq., of Cleve Hill, Bristol.
10.—Mazzini, Joseph, patriot, &c.
19.—Shatto, Mrs. Catherine Duncombe.
20.—Buxton, Lady Hannah.
21.—Townsend, the Rev. Maurice.
21.—Biddulph, Colonel Robert Myddelton, of Chirk Castle.
22.—Inchiquin, the Right Hon. Lucius, Lord, thirteenth Baron.
22.—Burroughes, Henry Negus, Esq., formerly M.P. for Norfolk.
25.—Peyton, Sir Algernon William, fourth Baronet, of Doddington.
26.—Emmett, Major-General Anthony.
29.—Gambier, Major-General Gloucester, C.B.
29.—Fitzgerald, Stephens.
29.—Whetham, Alexander Boddam, Esq., of Notts, J.P., &c.
—Slade, Lieutenant-General Marcus John.
—Beamish, the Rev. Henry Hamilton, M.A.
—Smith, Sir Peter, C.B.

APRIL.

1.—Langmead, William, Esq., of Elfordleigh, Devon.
1.—Humphrys, William, Esq., of Ballyhaise House, Cavan.
1.—Maurice, the Rev. Professor Frederick Denison, M.A., &c.
1.—McGrigor, Lady Mary.
2.—Morse, Professor, an eminent American electrician.
3.—Graham, James, Marquis of.
8.—Hamilton, Major Walter Ferrier, of Westport.
11.—Wilmot, Sir Henry Sacheverell, fourth Baronet, of Chaddesden.
11.—Cox, Sir Ralph Hawtry, tenth Baronet.
15.—Singleton, Henry Corbet, Esq., of Aclare, Meath.
16.—Leveson-Gower, Mrs. Emily Eliza Josephine.
17.—Bellairs, the Rev. Henry, of Uffington.
18.—Audley, the Right Hon. George Edward Thicknesse-Touchet, Lord.
19.—Barron, Sir Henry Winston, Bart., of Glenna.
19.—Westmacott, Richard, Esq., R.A., an eminent sculptor.
19.—Heyworth, Lawrence, Esq., of Yewtree, West Derby, J.P., &c.
22.—Daniel, Thomas, Esq., of Stoodleigh, Devonshire.
22.—Clancarty, the Right Hon. William Thomas Le Poer Trench, third Earl of.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1873.

27.—Beamish, North Ludlow, Esq., K.H., F.R.S., and J.P.

28.—Lloyd, Bartholomew Clifford, Esq., LL.D., Q.C., &c.

—Terrot, the Right Rev. Charles Hughes, Bishop of Edinburgh.

—Peel, John, Esq., of Myddleton Hall, Tamworth, M.P. for the borough.

—Kemnure, Mary Anne, Viscountess.

—Lyon, David, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Goring, Essex.

—Short, the Right Rev. Thomas Vowler, D.D., late Bishop of St. Asaph.

MAY.

1.—Gladstone, Robert, Esq., of Manchester.

4.—Camden, the Most Hon. John Charles Pratt, third Marquis of.

7.—Willyams, Humphry, Esq., of Rosewortsy, Cornwall, late M.P. for Truro.

8.—Dancer, Sir Thomas Bernard, second Baronet, of Modreensy House, Tipperary.

8.—Bligh, the Hon. Sir John Duncan, K.C.B., D.C.L.

11.—Lever, Charles, Esq., a popular novelist.

12.—Corbett, Holland, Esq., of Gifford, Right Hon. Robert Francis, Baron.

16.—Balfour, Lady Blanche Mary Harriet.

18.—Carysfort, the Right Hon. Granville-Léveson Proby, fourth Earl of.

18.—Price, Sir Charles Dutton, second Baronet, of Tringwain, Suffolk.

26.—Bedford, His Grace William Russell, eighth Duke of.

27.—Gooch, Sir Edward Sherlock, seventh Baronet, of Benacre Hall.

—Pennefather, General Sir John Lyngate, G.C.B., &c.

—Platt, John, Esq., M.P. for Oldham.

—Dalling, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Lytton Earle Bulwer, Lord.

—Hotham, Charles, fourth Lord.

—Bridger, Harry Colvill, Esq., J.P., Sussex.

JUNE.

1.—Vandeleur, Lady Grace.

1.—Bouverie, the Hon. Philip Pleydell.

6.—Templemore, the Right Hon. Augusta, Dowager Baroness.

7.—Hill, Matthew Davenport, Esq., Q.C., Recorder of Birmingham.

7.—Lambert, Sir Henry Edwards Francis, Bart.

10.—Farquhar, Sir Minto Walter Townsend, second Baronet.

11.—Fane, the Rev. Arthur, Prebendary of Salisbury.

11.—Jermie, the Very Rev. James Amiraux, D.D., Dean of Lincoln.

13.—Gifford, the Right Hon. Robert Francis, second Lord.

15.—Jolliffe, the Rev. Thomas Robert, M.A., of Ammerdown Park.

15.—Cox, Sir Richard, Bart.

15.—Cox, Sir Michael Francis Hawtrey, eleventh Baronet.

16.—Sykes, Colonel William Henry, M.P. for Aberdeen.

16.—Macleod, the Rev. Norman, D.D., editor of *Good Words*.

16.—Winnington, Sir Thomas Edward fourth Baronet.

18.—Price, Sir Charles Sutton, Bart.

21.—Ingle, John, Esq., of Sandford Orleigh.

24.—Cathcart, Henrietta, Dowager Countess.

25.—Chapman, E. T., Esq., a chemist.

—Marrable, Frederick, Esq., architect.

—Lambert, Sir Henry Edward Francis, sixth Baronet.

—Ellis, the Rev. W., missionary.

—Stanhope, the Hon. Wm. Henry.

JULY.

1.—Selby, John Thomas de, Esq.

2.—Preston, Lady Amelia.

5.—Gore, Lieut.-Col. Thomas.

6.—Bathurst, the Hon. Meriel Lester.

7.—Dundas, Joseph, Esq., of Carron Hall, and Fingash, J.P. and D.L.

8.—Langton, Henry Michael Faustinus, Esq., of Dangamore.

13.—Bracebridge, Charles Holte, Esq.

14.—Barrington, Sir Wm. Hartigan, third Baronet, of Limerick.

16.—Southampton, the Right Hon. Charles Fitzroy, Lord, third Baron.

18.—Cornwallis, Lady Louisa.

21.—Tidey, Henry, Esq., painter.

22.—Hughes, the Hon. Henry George.

22.—Juarez, Don Benito, President of the Republic of Mexico.

25.—Guise, François Louis Marie Philippe, Duc de.

28.—O'Connell, Sir James, Bart., of Lakeview, in the county of Kerry.

39.—Hill, Sir John, fourth Baronet, of Brook Hall, in the county of Londonderry.

31.—Dent, William Dent, Esq., of Shortflatt Tower, Northumberland.

—Smith, Augustus, Esq., of Treseco Abbey, Isles of Scilly, formerly M.P. for Truro.

—Toledo, the Cardinal Archbishop of.

AUGUST.

1.—Langdale, the Right Hon. Lady Jane Elizabeth.

2.—Walford, Griffiths, Esq., Warwickshire County Court Judge.

3.—Rivers, the Right Hon. Lady Eleanor.

4.—Adderley, the Rev. George Bowyer, of Fillongley Hall, Warwick.

5.—Collier, Admiral Sir Edward, K.C.B., &c.

6.—Begbie, Colonel Thomas S.

8.—Greene, Thomas, Esq., of Slyne, Lancaster, formerly M.P. for Lancaster.

9.—Leeds, the Most Noble Sir George Godolphin Osborne, Duke of, Marquis of Carmarthen, &c.

10.—Smith, Sir Andrew, K.C.B., Director-General of the Army Medical Department.

12.—Ross, Lady Mary.

15.—Skey, Frederick Carpenter, F.R.S., late President of the College of Surgeons, &c.

15.—Richards, the Right Hon. John, late a Baron of the Irish Exchequer.

18.—Drummond, Lady Mary Eleanor.

20.—Hesketh, Sir Thomas George Fermor, second Baronet, of Rufford Hall, Lancaster, M.P. for Preston.

24.—Quin, Lady Louisa Mary Isabella.

26.—Hamner, William, Esq., of Bodnord Hall, Denbigh, J.P. and D.L.

26.—Tomkinson, Lieutenant-Colonel, of Willington Hall, Chester, an old Peninsula officer.

27.—Knox, the Hon. John Henry.

28.—Wood, Basil George, Esq.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS

GRANTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1872.

Sir William Fothergill Cooke £100, in recognition of services in connection with the telegraphic system.

Mrs. Sophia Elizabeth De Morgan £50, in recognition of the merits of her husband as a mathematician.

Miss Marie F. C. D. Corbeaux £30, in consideration of her services in literature and attainments in the learned languages.

The Rev. Frederick H. Ambrose Scrivener £100, in recognition of services in Biblical literature.

Mrs. Caroline Mary Stopford, widow, £150, in consideration of the distinguished military services of her late father.

Miss Selina Henrietta Burgoyne £75, in consideration of the services of her late father, Sir John Burgoyne.

Mr. Joseph Stevenson £100, in consideration of his literary merits.

The Misses Robertson, an additional £50, in consideration of the eminent literary merits of their late grandfather.

Mrs. Rosa Gray £80, in consideration of the services of her late husband—one of the first projectors of railways.

Mrs. Helen Lemon £100, in consideration of the literary services of her late husband.

Mrs. Mary Ann Thorpe £80, in consideration of her late husband's merits in connection with Anglo-Saxon literature.

Mrs. Emma Meyer £60, in consideration of the services of her late husband, Dr. John Meyer, at Smyrna, and during the Crimean War.

Mr. Thomas Wright £35, in addition to the pension of £60 granted in 1865 in recognition of literary merits.

Miss Sarah Fanny Mayne £90, in consideration of the services of her late father, Sir Richard Mayne.

Mrs. Jane Elizabeth Wood £70, in consideration of the services of her late husband as the inventor of the process of weaving carpets by machinery.

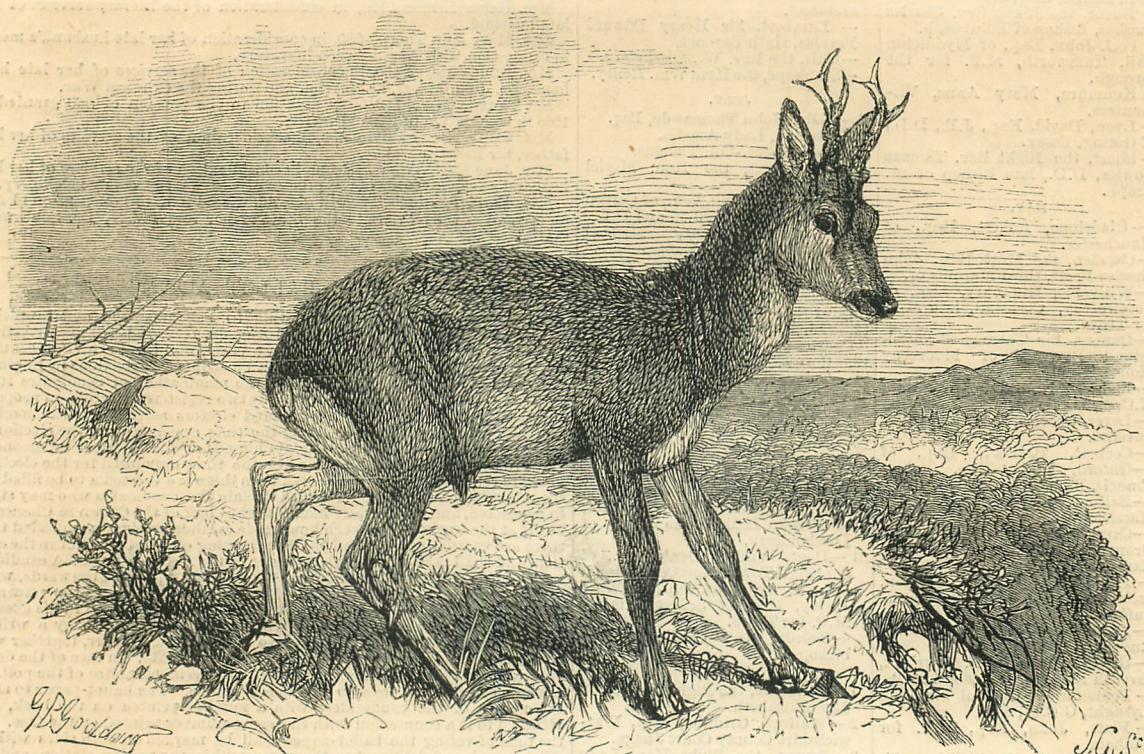
Miss Emily Southwood Smith £30, additional to a former pension of £60, on account of the services to the State of her late father, Dr. Southwood Smith.

THE BALLOT ACT.

AN ACT to amend the law relating to Parliamentary and municipal elections received the Royal assent on Aug. 18, 1872. There are thirty-three sections in the statute, divided into four parts, and there are six schedules. The first part relates to the procedure at Parliamentary elections in England, Scotland, and Ireland. In England the nomination of candidates for a county or borough is to be in writing, by two registered electors, as proposer and seconder, and eight other registered electors assenting to the nomination, and it is to be delivered during the time appointed for the election to the returning officer by the candidate himself or his proposer or seconder. If, at the expiration of one hour after the time appointed for the election, no more candidates stand nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up, the returning officer shall forthwith declare the candidates who may stand to be elected, and return their names to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery; but if at the expiration of such hour more candidates stand nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up, the returning officer shall adjourn the election, and shall take a poll in the manner in the Act mentioned. A candidate may, during the time appointed for the election, but not afterwards, withdraw by giving a notice to that effect, signed by him, to the returning officer, provided that the proposer of a candidate nominated in his absence out of the United Kingdom may withdraw such candidate by a written notice, signed by him, and delivered to the returning officer, together with a written declaration of such absence of the candidate. In case of the death of a candidate the returning officer shall countermand notice of the poll. In the case of a poll the votes to be taken by ballot. The ballot-paper to show the names of the candidates, with a number printed on the back, and attached to it a counterfoil with the same number printed on the face. At the time of voting the ballot-paper shall be marked on both sides with an official mark and delivered to the voter within the polling-station, and the number of such voter on the register of voters shall be marked on the counterfoil, and the voter, having secretly marked his vote on the paper, and folded it up so as to conceal his vote, shall place it in a closed box in the presence of the officer presiding at the polling-station after having shown to him the official mark at the back. Any ballot-paper which has not on its back the official mark, or in which votes are given to more candidates than the voter is entitled to vote for, or in which anything except the said number on the back is written or marked by which the voter can be identified, shall be void and not counted. After the close of the poll the ballot-boxes shall be sealed up, so as to prevent the introduction of additional ballot-papers, and shall be taken charge of by the returning officer, and that officer shall in the presence of such agents, if any, of the candidates as may be in attendance, open the ballot-boxes, and ascertain the result of the poll by counting the votes given to each candidate, and shall forthwith declare to be elected the candidates or candidate to whom the majority of votes has been given, and return their names or name to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. The decision of the returning officer as to a question arising in respect to any ballot-paper shall be final, subject to any reversal on petition questioning the election or return. When an equality of votes is found to exist between candidates, and the addition of a vote would entitle any such candidate to be declared elected, the returning officer may give such additional vote, but shall not in any other case be entitled to vote at an election for which he is returning officer. The offences in respect to nomination-papers, ballot-papers, and ballot-boxes are set forth. The law is amended as to the division of counties and boroughs into polling districts. The duties of returning officers and election officers are detailed. The alterations as to Scotland and as to Ireland are set forth. The second part of the statute relates to municipal elections, and the third part to "personation" at Parliamentary and municipal elections. It is to be deemed a felony, and the offender is to be liable to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour. In the fourth part of the Act the schedules and notes are to be deemed part of the Act. The Acts repealed, according to the extent specified in the schedules. The Statute is to be cited as "The Ballot Act, 1872," and to continue in force until Dec. 31, 1880, and no longer, unless Parliament shall otherwise determine. The first schedule contains rules for Parliamentary elections, the poll, country votes, and general provisions.

The second part contains rules for municipal elections. The second schedule contains forms to be used, and the other schedules relate to the various statutes affected by the new law. There are six offences set forth at elections. Every person is guilty of an offence who forges or fraudulently defaces, or fraudulently destroys any nomination-paper, or delivers to the returning officer any nomination-paper knowing the same to be forged, or forges, or counterfeits, or fraudulently defaces, or fraudulently destroys any ballot-paper, or the official mark on any ballot-paper, or without due authority supplies any ballot-paper to any person, or fraudulently puts into any ballot-box any ballot-paper other than the ballot-paper he is authorised by law to put in, or fraudulently takes out of the polling-station any ballot-paper, or without due authority destroys, takes, opens, or otherwise interferes with any ballot-box or packet of ballot-papers then in use for the purposes of the election. Any such offence is to be deemed a misdemeanour, and a returning officer or clerk in attendance at a polling-station is to be liable for it to two years' imprisonment, with or without hard labour, or any other person to six months' imprisonment, with or without hard labour. Any attempt to commit any of the offences specified is to be dealt with in the way of punishment as the offence itself is punishable.

OCTOBER.



ROEBUCK.



"VIOLA," BY W. S. HERRICK.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1873.

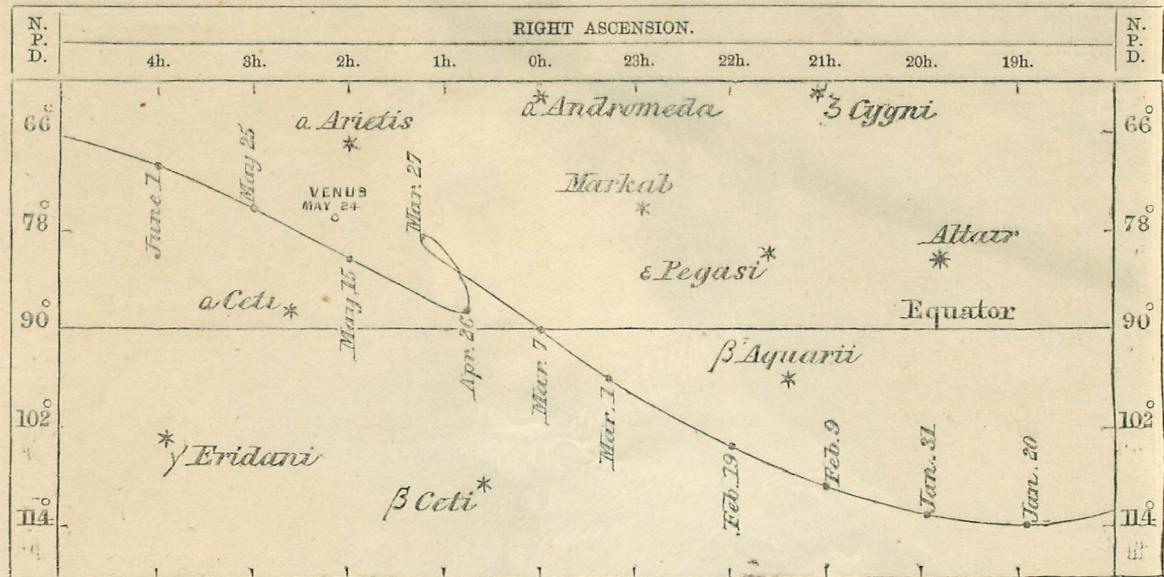
ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN THE YEAR 1873.

JANUARY.

THE MOON, during the evening hours of the 2nd day, will appear a little to the left of the planet Venus: the planet sets at 7h. 39m. p.m. She does not pass near any planet or large star till the morning of the 16th, when the planet Jupiter will appear some distance to the left of the Moon, and during the night of the 17th at some distance to the right of the Moon. Mercury is a little to the left of the Moon on the morning of the 27th; and Saturn

is also a little more to the left; on the morning of the 28th the planet Saturn will be situated to the right of the Moon; and on the last day Venus and the Moon are near together, their nearest approach is at 6h. 50m. p.m.; and after this time the two bodies will separate, the Moon passing to the left, but the space between them will be small till the planet sets, at 9h. 3m. p.m. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter	on the 5th	at 27 minutes after 9h. in the evening.
Full Moon	" 13th "	23 " 4 " afternoon.
Last Quarter	" 21st "	31 " 8 " evening.
New Moon	" 28th "	27 " 5 " afternoon.



PATH OF MERCURY FROM JAN. 1 TO JUNE 8, 1873.

She is nearest to the Earth on the morning of the 29th, and most distant from it in the morning of the 16th.

MERCURY rises before the Sun at 6h. 15m. on the 1st day, and precedes him by 1h. 53m.; on the 5th at 6h. 19m.; on the 10th at 6h. 29m., or 1h. 37m. before sunrise; on the 20th at 6h. 54m.; and on the 30th at 7h. 14m., preceding the time of sun rising by 30m. only. This month is the most favourable for observing this planet as a morning star till December, the interval between the rising of the planet and the Sun being larger at the early part of the month than at any time this year till the month of December. He is at his greatest western elongation (23min. 8deg.) on the 6th; in his descending node on the 17th; in conjunction with the Moon on the 27th; and in aphelion, or at his greatest distance from the Sun, on the same day; and in conjunction with Saturn on the 30th.

VENUS is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 7h. 36m. p.m., or 3h. 36m. after sunset, which interval increases to 3h. 53m. by the 11th (planet sets at 8h. 6m.), and to 4h. 18m. by the last day, when she sets at 9h. 3m. She is in conjunction with the Moon on the 2nd and 31st.

MARS is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 1h. a.m., on the 11th at 0h. 48m. a.m., and on the last day at 0h. 18m. a.m. He is in quadrature

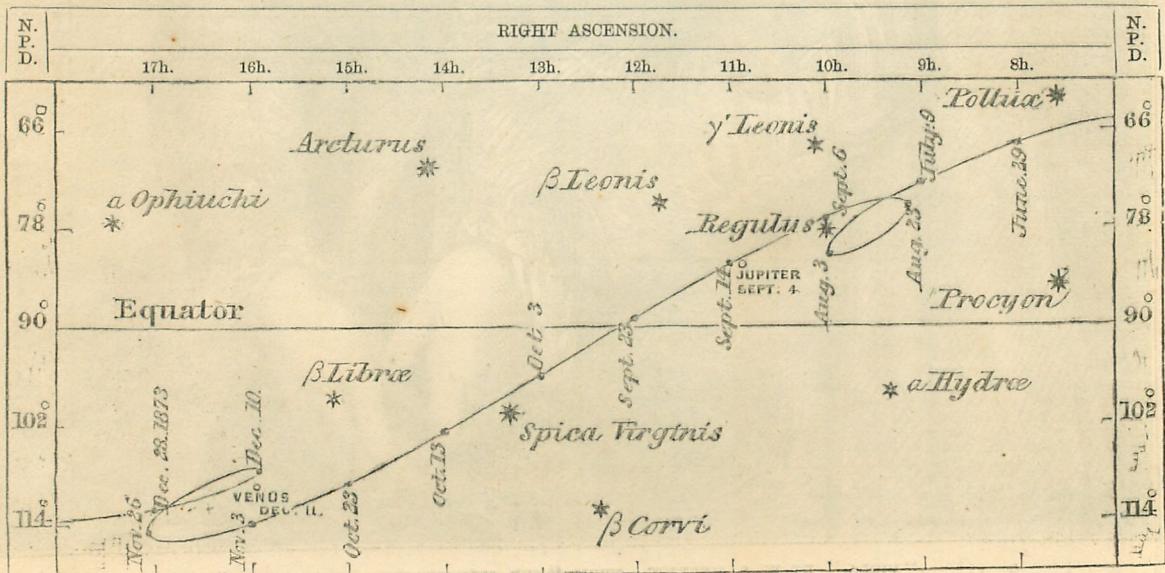
with the Sun on the 17th; and in conjunction with the Moon on the 21st. He is due south on the 1st at 6h. 32m. a.m., and on the 15th at 6h. 2m. a.m.

JUPITER rises on the 1st at 8h. 20m. p.m., or 4h. 20m. after sunset; on the 15th at 7h. 19m. p.m.; and on the 30th at 6h. 12m. p.m.; passing the meridian or due south on the 10th at 2h. 53m. a.m., and on the 20th at 2h. 11m. a.m., and setting in daylight after sunrise. He is visible from these times throughout the night. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 16th, and in conjunction with the star Regulus on the 18th. He is due south on the 15th at 2h. 32m. a.m.

SATURN sets till the 15th a little after sunset, and from this time he rises a little before him, he is therefore badly situated for observation, being too close to the Sun. He is in conjunction with the Sun on the 18th, and with the Moon on the 27th. He is due south on the 15th at about noon.

FEBRUARY.

THE MOON during the night of the 11th is situated to the right of the planet Jupiter, and during the night of the 12th she is to the left of this planet. On the morning of the 18th the planet Mars and the Moon are near together, the Moon precedes the planet, and on the morning of the 19th the Moon is to the left of Mars. During the morning hours of the 24th the planet



PATH OF MERCURY FROM JUNE 21, 1873, TO JAN. 6, 1874.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1873.

Saturn is near the Moon, being situated a little to the left; and on the 27th Mercury and the Moon are near together. During this month she does not pass near any large star; but on the 16th day at 3h. 57m. a.m. she is very near to γ Virginis, a star of the second magnitude. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter on the 4th at 6 minutes after 10h. in the morning.
Full Moon " 12th " 33 " 11 " morning.
Last Quarter " 20th " 23 " 11 " morning.
New Moon " 27th " 22 " 3 " morning.

She is nearest to the Earth on the afternoon of the 26th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 12th.

MERCURY, at the beginning of the month, rises a few minutes before the Sun, and from the middle of the month the Sun rises first. He sets before the Sun till towards the end of the month. He is unfavourably situated for observation during the whole month. He is in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 21st, and in conjunction with the Moon on the 27th.

VENUS is an evening star, setting on the 1st of this month at 9h. 5m., or 4h. 18m. after sunset; this interval increases to 4h. 26m. by the 11th, and to 4h. 34m. by the 28th, when she sets at 10h. 10m. She is in her ascending node on the 2nd, and at her greatest easterly elongation (46 deg. 30 min.) on the evening of the 22nd.

MARS is a morning star, rising on the 1st day at 0h. 16m. a.m.; on the 9th at midnight; on the 19th at 11h. 39m. p.m.; and on the last day at 11h. 16m. p.m., and is visible after these times throughout the night. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 15th. He is due south on the 15th at 4h. 48m. a.m.

JUPITER rises on the 1st at 6h. 7m. p.m., or 1h. 20m. after sunset; he rises on the 12th within 3m. of the time of sun setting; and from this time he

rises in daylight, or after sunrise, till the 22nd, after which day he sets before sunrise on the morning of the last day at 6h. 38m. p.m., preceding the Sun by about 15m. He passes the meridian, or is due south, on the 1st at 1h. 18m. a.m., on the 15th at 0h. 16m. a.m., and on the last day at 11h. 14m. p.m. He is visible throughout the night during this month. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 12th, and in opposition to the Sun on the 15th.

SATURN is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 6h. 55m. a.m., or 45m. before sunrise; on the 11th at 6h. 20m. a.m., or 1h. 4m. before the sun; and on the last day at 5h. 19m. a.m., or 1h. 31m. before the Sun. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 24th. He is due south on the 15th, at 10h. 16m. a.m.

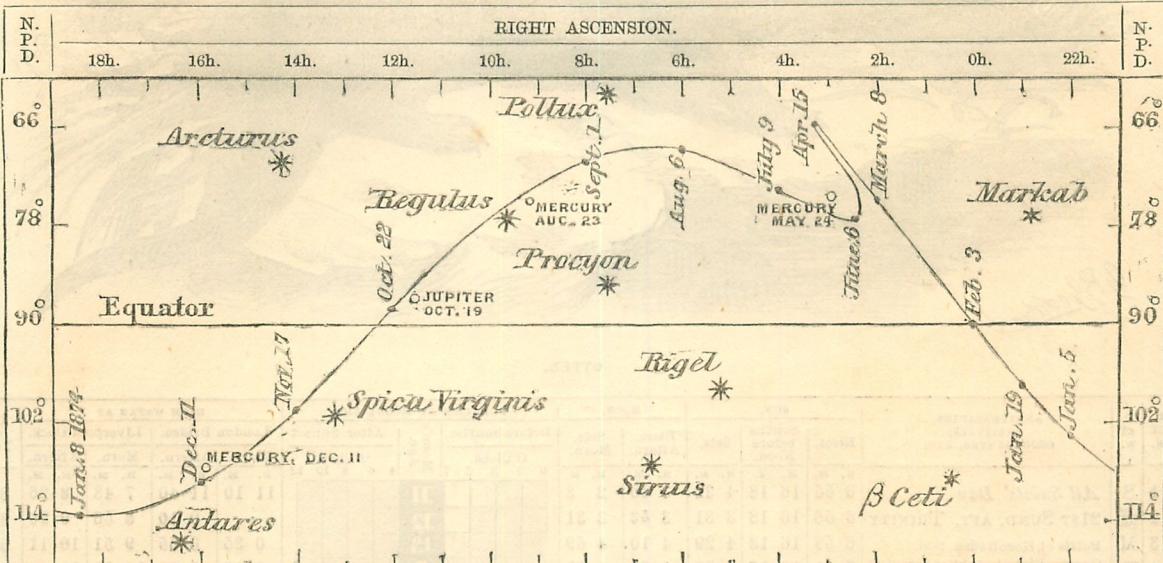
MARCH.

THE MOON, on the morning of the 2nd day, is in the neighbourhood of the planet Venus, and on the evening of the same day she is to the left of the planet. On the 11th she is near Jupiter, the Moon being to the left of the planet during the night, the space between them increasing as the night advances. During the morning of the 18th Mars and the Moon are near together, the planet being to the east or to the left of the Moon. On the morning of the 24th the planet Saturn and the Moon are near together; the Moon is near Mercury on the 29th, and in the vicinity of Venus on the 31st. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter on the 6th at 25 minutes after 1h. in the morning.
Full Moon " 14th " 44 " 5 " morning.
Last Quarter " 21st " 19 " 10 " afternoon.
New Moon " 28th " 54 " noon.

She is nearest to the earth on the afternoon of the 26th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 11th.

MERCURY is an evening star, and sets after the Sun; on the 3rd at



PATH OF VENUS FROM JAN. 1, 1873, TO JAN. 13, 1874.

6h. 33m. p.m., or 52m. after the sun; this interval increases day by day, till on the 18th the planet sets at 8h. 0m. p.m., or 1h. 52m. after sunset; on the 28th he sets at 7h. 49m., or 1h. 25m. after sunset. For a few days before and after the middle of this month this planet will be the most favourably situated for observing him in the evening of any in the year, the interval after sunset being the greatest of any in the year. He is in perihelion or nearest to the Sun on the 12th; at his greatest easterly elongation (18 deg. 28 min.) on the 19th; stationary among the stars on the 26th (see diagram); and in conjunction with the Moon on the 29th.

VENUS is still an evening star; but the interval between sunset and the setting of this planet becomes smaller and smaller each successive evening. On the 1st she sets at 10h. 11m.; on the 21st at 10h. 42m.; on the 26th at 10h. 44m.; being 4h. 33m., 4h. 30m., and 4h. 12m. respectively after sunset on these evenings. She is in conjunction with the Moon on the 2nd; in perihelion on the 7th; at her greatest brilliancy on the 30th; and in conjunction with the Moon on the 31st.

MARS rises at 11h. 14m. p.m., on the 1st; on the 6th at 10h. 59m. p.m., or 5h. 13m. after the Sun; on the 21st at 10h. 7m. p.m.; and on the last day at 9h. 25m. p.m., or 2h. 55m. after sunset. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the morning of the 18th, and stationary among the stars on the afternoon of the 21st day (see diagram). He is due south on the 15th at 3h. 21m. a.m.

JUPITER sets on the 1st at 6h. 33m. a.m.; on the 15th at 5h. 37m. a.m.; and on the last day at 4h. 31m. a.m., or 1h. 10m. before the Sun rises on this day. He is visible throughout the night till these times. He is due south on the 10th at 10h. 31m. p.m., and on the 20th at 9h. 48m. p.m. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 11th.

SATURN is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 5h. 15m. a.m., or 1h. 33m. before the Sun; on the 11th at 4h. 39m. a.m., or 1h. 47m. before the Sun; on the 21st at 4h. 2m. a.m., or 2h. 1m. before sunrise; and on the morning of the last day at 3h. 25m. a.m., and is due south on this day at 7h. 39m. a.m. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 23rd. He is due south on the 15th day at 8h. 37m. a.m.

APRIL.

THE MOON is very near the planet Jupiter during the early hours in the evening of the 7th: they rise nearly at the same time, and the planet during the night will be to the right of the Moon. During the night which is common to the 13th and 14th Mars will be near the Moon, the planet being

to the left of the two bodies. On the morning of the 20th Saturn and the Moon will be near each other. The Moon will be near Mercury on the morning of the 25th, and near Venus during the evening of the 27th. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter on the 4th at 36 minutes after 6h. in the afternoon.
Full Moon " 12th " 51 " 9 " afternoon.
Last Quarter " 20th " 47 " 5 " morning.
New Moon " 26th " 42 " 10 " afternoon.

She is nearest to the Earth on the afternoon of the 23rd, and most distant from it on the afternoon of the 7th.

MERCURY at the beginning of the month sets about 45m. after sunset; nearly at the same time as the Sun on the 7th; and after this day he sets in daylight till the end of May. After the 10th he rises before the Sun by about 30m. till the end of the month. He is not well situated for observation. He is in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 6th; stationary among the stars on the 18th (see diagram); in conjunction with the Moon on the 25th, on which day he is a second time this year in aphelion, and at his greatest distance from the Sun.

VENUS is an evening star, setting 4h. 9m. after the Sun on the 1st; on the 16th she sets at 10h. 5m., or 3h. 10m. after the Sun; and on the last day at 8h. 32m., or 1h. 13m. after the Sun. She is stationary among the stars on the 14th (see diagram), and in conjunction with the Moon on the 27th.

MARS rises on the 5th at 9h. 1m. p.m., or 2h. 23m. after sunset; this interval decreases very rapidly till the 25th, when the planet and the Sun set nearly at the same time. He rises in daylight from the 26th till the end of the year. He is visible throughout the night. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the morning of the 14th, and in opposition to the Sun on the 27th, p.m. He is due south on the 15th at 1h. 6m. a.m.

JUPITER sets on the 1st at 4h. 27m. a.m.; on the 15th at 3h. 31m. a.m.; and on the last day at 2h. 32m. a.m., or 2h. 5m. before the Sun rises; he is therefore visible throughout the night from these times. He is due south on the 10th at 8h. 21m. p.m., on the 20th at 7h. 41m. p.m., and on the last day at 7h. 3m. p.m. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 7th, and stationary among the stars on the 17th (see diagram).

SATURN is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 3h. 21m. a.m.; on the 11th at 2h. 42m. a.m.; on the 21st at 2h. 4m. a.m.; and on the last day at

(Continued on page 52.)

NOVEMBER.



OTTER.

D. of M.	D. of W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.						HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.				
						Rises.	Souths before Noon.	Sets.	Rises.	Souths before Noon.	Sets.	Before Sunrise.	Moon's Age.	After Sunset.	O'Clock.	Morn.	London Bridge.	Liverpool Dock.	Morn.	Aftern.			
			H. M.	M.	S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	0 2 3 5 7	4 6 8 10 12	11	12	13	14	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	S	All Saints' Day	6 55	16	18	4 32	3 40	2 3							11				11 10	11 40	7 48	8 26	305
2	S	21ST SUND. AFT. TRINITY	6 56	16	18	3 31	3 53	3 31							12				—	0 10	8 56	9 26	306
3	M	Battle of Hoenlinden, 1800	6 59	16	18	4 29	4 10	4 59							13				0 35	0 55	9 51	10 11	307
4	Tu	George Peabody (philanthropist) died, 1869	7 1	16	17	4 27	4 27	6 28							●				1 17	1 38	10 33	10 54	308
5	W	Gunpowder Plot, 1605	7 2	16	16	4 26	4 48	7 57							15				1 58	2 20	11 14	11 36	309
6	Th	Leonard, Confessor	7 4	16	13	4 24	5 19	9 24							16				2 40	3 0	11 56	—	310
7	F	Length of day, 9h. 17m.	7 6	16	10	4 23	5 59	10 47							17				3 22	3 40	0 16	0 38	311
8	S	Cambridge Michaelmas Term divided (noon)	7 7	16	6	4 22	6 52	11 52							18				4 2	4 22	0 56	1 18	312
9	S	22ND SUND. AFT. TRINITY	7 9	16	1	4 20	7 55	Aftern.							19				4 42	5 5	1 38	1 58	313
10	M	St. Martin, Bishop	7 10	15	55	4 19	8 6	1 19							20				5 28	5 50	2 21	2 44	314
11	Tu	Length of night, 10h. 56m.	7 12	15	48	4 18	10 19	1 47							21				6 15	6 40	3 6	3 31	315
12	W	Revolution at Berlin, 1848	7 14	15	40	4 16	11 30	2 5							●				7 10	7 45	3 56	4 26	316
13	Th	Day breaks, 6h. 16m. a.m.	7 16	15	32	4 14	Morn.	2 20							23				8 30	9 10	5 1	5 46	317
14	F	Müller executed, 1864	7 18	15	23	4 12	0 40	2 33							24				9 50	10 23	6 26	7 6	318
15	S	Machutus	7 20	15	12	4 11	1 50	2 46							25				10 55	11 25	7 39	8 11	319
16	S	23RD SUND. AFT. TRINITY	7 22	15	1	4 10	2 59	2 57							26				11 50	—	8 41	9 6	320
17	M	Hugh, Bishop	7 23	14	49	4 9	4 9	3 8							27				0 12	0 32	9 28	9 48	321
18	Tu	Twilight ends, ch. 10m.	7 25	14	36	4 8	5 22	3 21							28				0 50	1 8	10 6	10 24	322
19	W	Battle of Navarino, 1827	7 27	14	23	4 7	6 37	3 39							29				1 27	1 43	10 43	10 59	323
20	Th	The Earl of Elgin died, 1863	7 28	14	8	4 6	7 55	4 1							●				2 0	2 15	11 16	11 31	324
21	F	Princess Royal born, 1840	7 30	13	53	4 5	9 13	4 31							1				2 32	2 49	11 48	—	325
22	S	St. Cecilia	7 31	13	37	4 3	10 27	5 16							2				3 5	3 23	0 5	0 21	326
23	S	24TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	7 33	13	20	4 2	11 28	6 14							3				3 40	4 0	0 39	0 56	327
24	M	St. Clement	7 35	13	2	4 0	Aftern.	7 29							4				4 20	4 40	1 16	1 36	328
25	Tu	Law Michaelmas Term ends	7 36	12	44	3 58	0 48	8 53							5				5 2	5 25	1 56	2 18	329
26	W	Madame Grisi died, 1869	7 38	12	25	3 57	1 12	10 19							6				5 52	6 20	2 41	3 8	330
27	Th	Princess Mary (of Teck) born, 1833	7 39	12	6	3 56	1 31	11 46							7				6 52	7 25	3 36	4 8	331
28	F	University of London founded, 1836	7 40	11	45	3 55	1 46	Morn.							8				8 2	8 40	4 41	5 18	332
29	S	M. Berryer (advocate and politician) died, 1868	7 42	11	24	3 54	2 0	1 12							9				9 20	9 58	5 56	6 36	333
30	S	1ST SUNDAY IN ADVENT	7 44	11	2	3 54	2 14	2 35							10				10 33	11 6	7 14	7 49	334



"UNPLEASANT REFLECTIONS," BY P. MACQUOID.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1873.

1h. 30m. a.m., or 3h. 7m. before the Sun, on which day he passes the meridian, or is due south, at 5h. 47m. a.m. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 20th, and in opposition to the Sun on the 22nd.

MAY.

THE MOON is near Jupiter during the night of the 4th; their nearest approach is at 1h. 30m. on the morning of the 5th, when both bodies are approaching the horizon in the west and near setting; on the 10th Mars and the Moon rise nearly together, and are near each other. During the night and the morning of the 12th there will be a total eclipse of the Moon. Saturn is near the Moon on the 17th, Venus on the 24th, and Mercury on the 25th; on this day there will be an eclipse of the Sun. On May 9, at 1h. 12m. a.m., the star γ Virginis will disappear behind the Moon, and will reappear at 2h. 12m. a.m. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter on the 4th at 33 minutes after 0h. in the afternoon.

Full Moon " 12th " 18 " 11 " morning.

Last Quarter " 19th " 0 " 11 " morning.

New Moon " 26th " 20 " 9 " morning.

She is nearest to the Earth at midnight on the 19th, and most distant from it on the afternoon of the 5th.

MERCURY is a morning star, rising about half an hour before the Sun till towards the end of the month. He rises on the 6th at 3h. 53m. a.m.; on the 21st at 3h. 29m. a.m., and on the last day at 3h. 25m. a.m. He is at his greatest western elongation (26 deg. 28 min.) on the 3rd, in conjunction with Venus on the 19th, and in conjunction with the Moon on the 25th.

VENUS sets on the 1st day at 8h. 24m., or 1h. 3m. after the Sun; this interval decreases rapidly till the 7th day, when the Sun and planet set nearly to-

gether, and from this time to the end of the year this planet sets in daylight or before the Sun; she rises at the beginning of the month a little before the Sun, and on the last day at 2h. 35m., or 1h. 17m. before the Sun. She is in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 6th; in conjunction with the Moon on the 24th; in her descending node on the same day, and stationary among the stars on the 25th (see diagram).

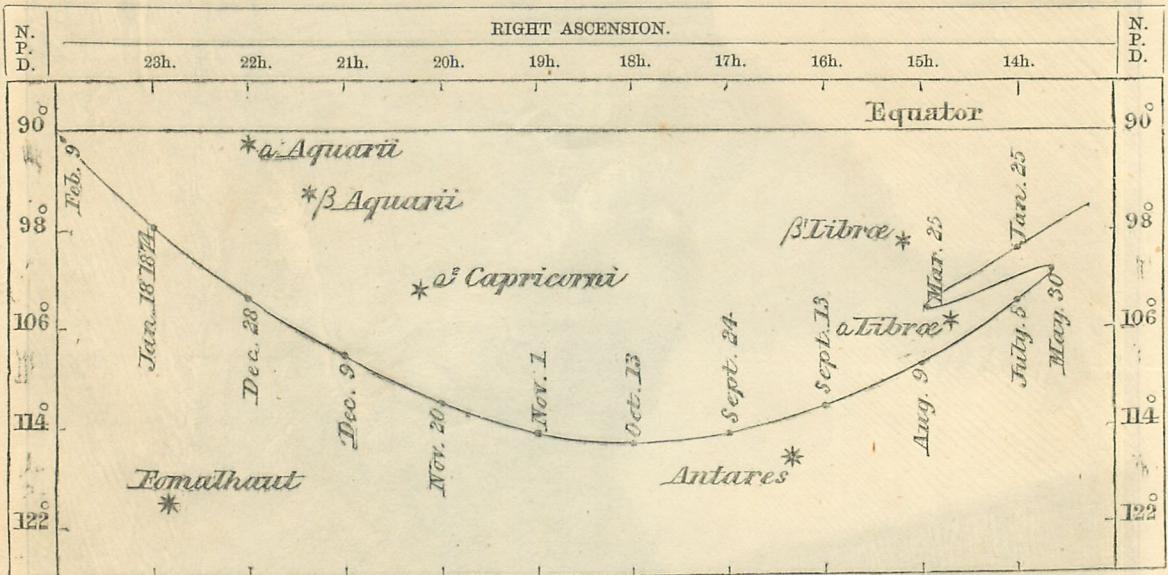
MARS is visible throughout the night at the beginning of the month, setting on the 3rd at 4h. 29m., or 2m. before sunrise; on the 13th at 3h. 39m., or 35m. before sunrise; and on the 28th he sets at 2h. 30m., or 1h. 25m. before sunrise. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 10th, and in his descending node on the early morning of the 20th; he is due south on the 15th, at 10h. 21m. p.m.

JUPITER sets on the 5th of this month at 2h. 12m. a.m., on the 15th at 1h. 34m. a.m., and on the 30th at 0h. 38m. a.m., and is visible throughout the night till these times. He passes the meridian, or is due south, at 6h. 7m. p.m. on the 15th, and at 5h. 11m. p.m. on the 31st. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 5th, and in quadrature with the Sun on the 13th.

SATURN is a morning star: he rises on the 1st at 1h. 26m. a.m., on the 11th at 0h. 46m. a.m., and is due south at 5h. 4m. a.m.; on the 22nd he rises at about midnight, and on the last day at 1h. 23m. p.m., and is due south on the following morning at 3h. 40m. a.m. He is stationary among the stars on the 12th (see diagram), and in conjunction with the Moon on the 17th.

JUNE.

JUPITER is near the Moon during the night hours of the 1st, till they set, a little after midnight. The Moon is near and to the left of Mars during the evening of the 6th; on the morning of the 14th Saturn is near the



PATH OF MARS FROM JAN. 1, 1873, TO FEB. 9, 1874.

Moon; on the 21st she is near Venus; on the 26th Mercury, and on the 29th Jupiter. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter on the 3rd at 19 minutes after 6h. in the morning.

Full Moon " 10th " 1 " 10 " afternoon.

Last Quarter " 17th " 32 " 3 " afternoon.

New Moon " 24th " 12 " 9 " afternoon.

She is most distant from the Earth at noon on the 2nd, and nearest to it on the afternoon of the 14th, and a second time most distant from it on the morning of the 20th.

MERCURY rises a little before the Sun till the 10th, and is an evening star from this time. He sets after the Sun from the 8th. He sets on the 10th at 8h. 27m. p.m., or 15m. after the Sun; and on the last day at 9h. 39m. p.m., or 1h. 21m. after the Sun. He is, therefore, favourably situated for observation after sunset from the middle of the month. He is a second time in perihelion on the 8th, in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 9th, and in conjunction with the Moon on the 26th.

VENUS is a morning star, rising on the 2nd at 2h. 30m., or 1h. 29m. before the Sun, which interval increases to 1h. 47m. by the 16th, and on the last day she rises at 1h. 31m., or 2h. 18m. before the Sun. She is a second time this year at her greatest brilliancy on the 10th, in conjunction with the Moon on the 21st, and in aphelion on the early morning of the 25th.

MARS is visible throughout the night till he sets, in the early morning hours. He sets on the 2nd at 2h. 8m., or 1h. 42m. before the Sun; on the 12th at 1h. 26m. a.m.; and on the 27th at 0h. 28m. a.m., or 3h. 18m. before sunrise. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 6th, and is stationary among the stars on the 7th (see diagram). He is due south on the 10th at 8h. 26m. p.m., and on the 20th at 7h. 50m. p.m.

JUPITER sets on the 4th day at 0h. 19m. a.m., on the 8th at midnight, on the 13th at 1h. 42m. p.m., and on the 28th at 10h. 47m. p.m., or 2h. 29m. after the Sun; he is therefore an evening star. He is due south at 5h. 7m. p.m. on the 1st, at 4h. 20m. p.m. on the 16th, and at 3h. 30m. p.m. on the 30th. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 1st and 29th.

SATURN is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 11h. 19m. p.m., on the 10th at 10h. 44m. p.m., on the 20th at 10h. 4m. p.m., and on the last day at 9h. 22m. p.m., or 1h. 4m. after the Sun has set, and is visible from these times throughout the night. He is due south on the 10th in the morning at 3h. 3m.; on the 20th at 2h. 22m. a.m. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 13th.

THE MOON on the 4th day is situated near and to the left of Mars during the evening hours, and till they set, at about midnight. The Moon and Saturn are near each other during the night common to the 10th and 11th; before midnight of the 10th the Moon will be a little to the right of the planet; their nearest approach will be a little before 1h. a.m. on the 11th, and after this the Moon will pass to the left of Saturn. During the morning hours of the 20th Venus is near the Moon. She is near Mercury and Jupiter on the 26th. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter on the 2nd at 10 minutes after 11h. in the evening.

Full Moon " 10th " 33 " 6 " morning.

Last Quarter " 16th " 58 " 8 " afternoon.

New Moon " 24th " 34 " 10 " morning.

She is nearest to the Earth on the morning of the 12th, and most distant from it on the evening of the 27th.

MERCURY is an evening star, setting after sunset throughout the month, on the 5th at 9h. 36m. p.m.; on the 15th at 9h. 13m. p.m.; and on the 30th at 8h. 10m. p.m. At the beginning of the month the interval between the setting of the Sun and the planet is about 1h. 20m., which gradually decreases day by day to about 20m. at the end of the month. He is in conjunction with Uranus on the 3rd; at his greatest eastern elongation (26 deg. 45 min.) on the 16th; in aphelion on the 22nd; in conjunction with the Moon on the 26th; and stationary among the stars on the 29th (see diagram).

VENUS is a morning star, rising on the 2nd at 1h. 27m., or 2h. 22m. before the Sun; on the 17th at 1h. 8m., and on the last day at 0h. 59m., or nearly 3h. 30m. before the Sun. She is at her greatest western elongation (45 deg. 38 min.) on the 15th, and in conjunction with the Moon on the 20th.

MARS is an evening star: he sets on the 4th at midnight; on the 11th at 1h. 37m. p.m., or 3h. 24m. after sunset; on the 21st at 1h. 6m. p.m.; and on the last day at 10h. 36m. p.m. or 2h. 49m. after sunset. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the afternoon of the 4th day. He is due south on the 15th at 6h. 40m. p.m.

JUPITER set on the 3rd at 10h. 30m. p.m., or 2h. 14m. after sunset, which interval decreased to 1h. 45m. by the 18th, the planet setting at 9h. 54m. p.m.; and by the 25th he sets at 9h. 9m. after the Sun. He passes the meridian, or is due south, on the 10th, 2h. 57m., and on the 20th at 2h. 25m. p.m., and on the last day at 1h. 50m. p.m. He is in

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1873.

conjunction with the star Regulus on the 5th, and in conjunction with the Moon on the 26th.

SATURN rises on the 1st day at 9h. 19m. p.m., on the 15th at 8h. 21m. p.m., or 12m. after sunset; on the 19th day this planet and the Sun rise at the same time, and from this time to the end of the year he rises in daylight. He sets before the Sun rises from the 23rd; on the last day at 3h. 39m. a.m., or a little more than 45m. He will be visible during this month throughout the night—passing the meridian, or due south, at 1h. 2m. a.m. on the 9th, and at 1h. 59m. p.m. on the 23rd. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 11th, and in opposition to the Sun on the 22nd.

AUGUST.

THE MOON is near Mars on the 1st; she is to the right of Saturn during the night of the 6th, and to the left on the night of the 7th. She is near Venus during the morning hours of the 19th, and near Mercury on the 21st; in the vicinity of Jupiter on the 23rd; and on the 30th in the evening the Moon follows and is situated to the left of Mars. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter	on the 1st at 29 minutes after 2h. in the afternoon.
Full Moon	" 8th " 52 " 1 " afternoon.
Last Quarter	" 15th " 41 " 4 " morning.
New Moon	" 23rd " 30 " 1 " morning.
First Quarter	" 31st " 48 " 3 " morning.

She is nearest to the Earth on the morning of the 9th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 24th.

MERCURY at the beginning of the month sets a little after the Sun, and then in daylight till the end of the month. He rises after the Sun at the beginning of the month, and before him from about the middle of the month. On the morning of the 18th he rises at 4h. 18m., a little more than

30m. before the Sun; on the 23rd at 3h. 46m., or nearly 1h. 15m. preceding the Sun; and on the 28th at 3h. 29m., or 1h. 38m. before sunrise. The planet is therefore favourably situated for observation before sunrise towards the end of the month. He is in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 13th; in conjunction with the Moon on the 21st; stationary among the stars on the 22nd (see diagram); at his greatest western elongation (18 deg. 8 min.) on the same day, and in ascending node on the 31st.

VENUS is a morning star, rising on the 1st at about 1h. a.m.; on the 17th at 1h. 6m., or 3h. 43m. before the Sun; and on the last day at 1h. 27m. She is in conjunction with the Moon on the morning of the 19th.

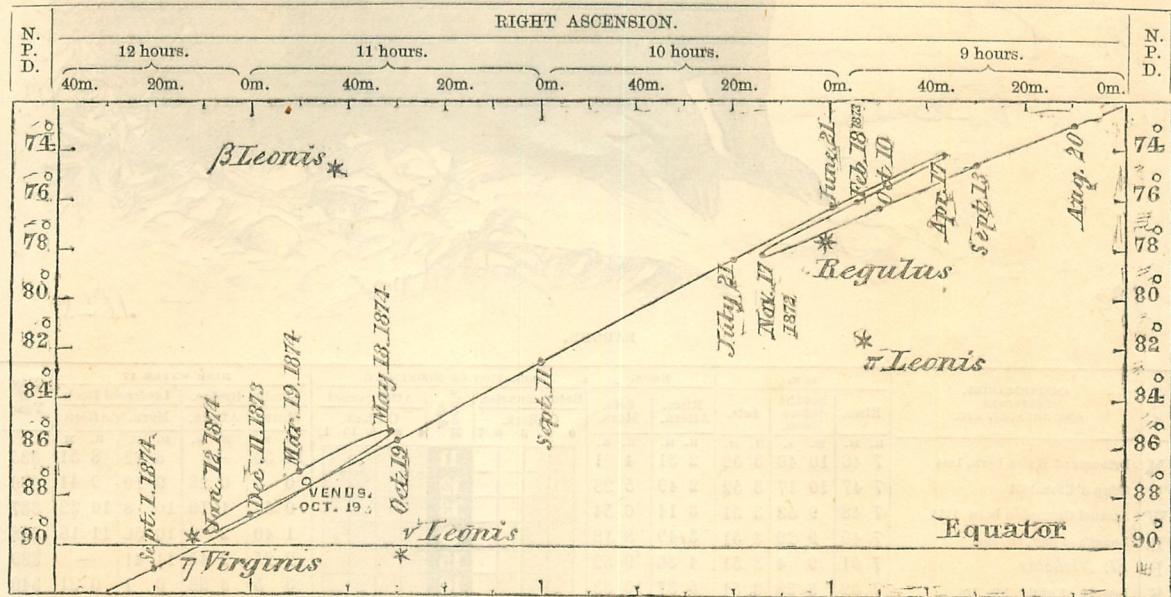
MARS is an evening star, setting on the 5th at 10h. 20m. p.m., or 2h. 40m. after sunset; this interval decreases day by day; on the 20th he sets at 9h. 41m. p.m., or 2h. 30m. after the Sun; and on the 30th at 9h. 16m. p.m., or 2h. 25m. after the Sun. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 1st and 30th. He is due south on the 15th at 5h. 38m. p.m.

JUPITER sets on the 2nd at 8h. 42m. p.m.; on the 17th at 7h. 49m. p.m.; on the 27th at 7h. 13m. p.m., or 16m. after sunset; and on the last day at 6h. 59m. p.m., or 11m. after the Sun. He is therefore badly situated for observation. He is due south at 1h. 37m. p.m. on the 15th, and at 0h. 13m. p.m. on the last day. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 23rd.

SATURN sets on the 1st day at 3h. 35m. a.m.; on the 11th at 2h. 52m. a.m., or 1h. 49m. before the Sun rises, which interval rapidly increases to 2h. 45m. by the 21st, and to 3h. 50m. by the last day, the planet rising on this day at 1h. 27m. a.m.; and the planet is visible throughout the night till these times; and passes the meridian, or is due south, at 10h. 43m. p.m. on the 10th, at 10h. 1m. p.m. on the 20th, and at 9h. 15m. p.m. on the last day. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 7th.

SEPTEMBER.

THE MOON is situated to the left of Saturn during the night hours of the



PATH OF JUPITER FROM AUG. 9, 1872, TO SEPT. 15, 1874.

3rd. She is near Venus on the morning of the 18th. On the morning of the 20th the Moon is to the right of Jupiter, and on the morning of the 21st she is situated to the left of the planet. She is near Mercury on the 21st; Mars and the Moon are near together during the evening hours of the 28th; and she is near Saturn on the last day of this month. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon	on the 6th at 9 minutes after 9h. in the evening.
Last Quarter	" 13th " 40 " 3 " afternoon.
New Moon	" 21st " 51 " 5 " afternoon.
First Quarter	" 29th " 56 " 2 " afternoon.

She is nearest to the Earth on the afternoon of the 6th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 20th.

MERCURY is a morning star till towards the end of the month, rising on the 2nd at 3h. 32m., nearly 1h. 45m. before the Sun; this interval decreases to 1h. 32m. on the 7th, to 1h. 10m. on the 12th, and to 45m. nearly on the 17th. On the 22nd he rises at 5h. 25m., or 19m. only before the Sun. On the 25th the Sun and planet rise nearly together, and from this time to the end of November Mercury rises in daylight after the Sun has risen. He is in perihelion on the 4th; in conjunction with Jupiter on the 15th; with the Moon on the 21st; and in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 25th.

VENUS is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 1h. 29m., or 8h. 44m. before the Sun; this interval decreases slowly throughout this month. On the 27th she rises at 2h. 18m. a.m. She is in conjunction with Uranus on the 10th; in her descending node on the 14th; and in conjunction with the Moon on the 18th.

MARS is an evening star; he sets on the 4th at 9h. 6m. p.m., or 2h. 26m. after the Sun; on the 19th at 8h. 39m. p.m., or 2h. 34m. after the Sun; and on the 29th at 8h. 23m. p.m., or 2h. 40m. after sunset. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 28th. He is due south on the 15th at 4h. 56m. p.m.

JUPITER rises on the 3rd very nearly at the same time as the Sun, and after this day he rises before the Sun, by 15m. on the 6th, increasing to 1h. 35m. by the 27th, on which day he rises at 4h. 16m. a.m. He is badly situated for observation. He is due south at 1h. 42m. a.m. on the 10th; at 1h. 11m. a.m. on the 20th; at 10h. 39m. on the last day. He is in conjunction with the Sun on the 4th, and with the Moon on the 20th.

SATURN sets on the 1st at 1h. 23m. a.m.; on the 11th at 0h. 41m. a.m.; on the 16th at 0h. 21m. a.m.; on the 21st at midnight nearly; and on the last day at 1h. 21m. p.m., and is visible from sunset till these times. He is due south at 8h. 34m. p.m. on the 10th, at 7h. 50m. p.m. on the 21st, and at 7h. 14m. p.m. on the 30th. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 3rd, stationary among the stars on the 30th (see diagram), and in conjunction with the Moon on the same day.

OCTOBER.

On the morning of the 18th the Moon rises at 2h. 55m. a.m., Jupiter at 3h. 15m. a.m., and Venus at 3h. 32m. a.m.; and these bodies are near together in the morning hours, Venus being to the extreme left. The Moon is near Mercury on the 22nd, and Mars on the 26th and 27th. She is near Saturn on the 28th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon	on the 6th at 31 minutes after 5h in the morning.
Last Quarter	" 13th " 25 " 6 " morning.
New Moon	" 21st " 55 " 10 " morning.
First Quarter	" 29th " 10 " 0 " morning.

She is nearest to the Earth on the morning of the 5th, and most distant from it on the afternoon of the 17th.

MERCURY is an evening star, setting on the 3rd at 5h. 45m. p.m.; on the 18th at 5h. 21m.; and on the 28th at 5h. 9m. At the commencement of the month the planet sets at about 10m. after the Sun, and this interval gradually increases to about 30m. at the end. He is not well situated for observation. He is in aphelion on the 18th, and in conjunction with the Moon on the 22nd.

VENUS is a morning star, rising at 2h. 44m., or 8h. 17m. before the Sun on the 1st; on the 22nd she rises at 3h. 43m., or 2h. 53m. before the Sun, and on the 27th at 3h. 52m., or 2h. 48m. before the Sun. She is in conjunction with Jupiter on the morning of the 14th; in perihelion on the 18th; and in conjunction with the Moon on the afternoon on the 18th.

MARS is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 8h. 21m. p.m., and a little earlier day by day till, on the 19th, he sets at 8h. 6m. p.m., and from the 24th at 8h. 3m. every day to the end of this month. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 27th. He is due south on the 15th at 4h. 29m. p.m.

(Continued on page 66.)

DECEMBER.

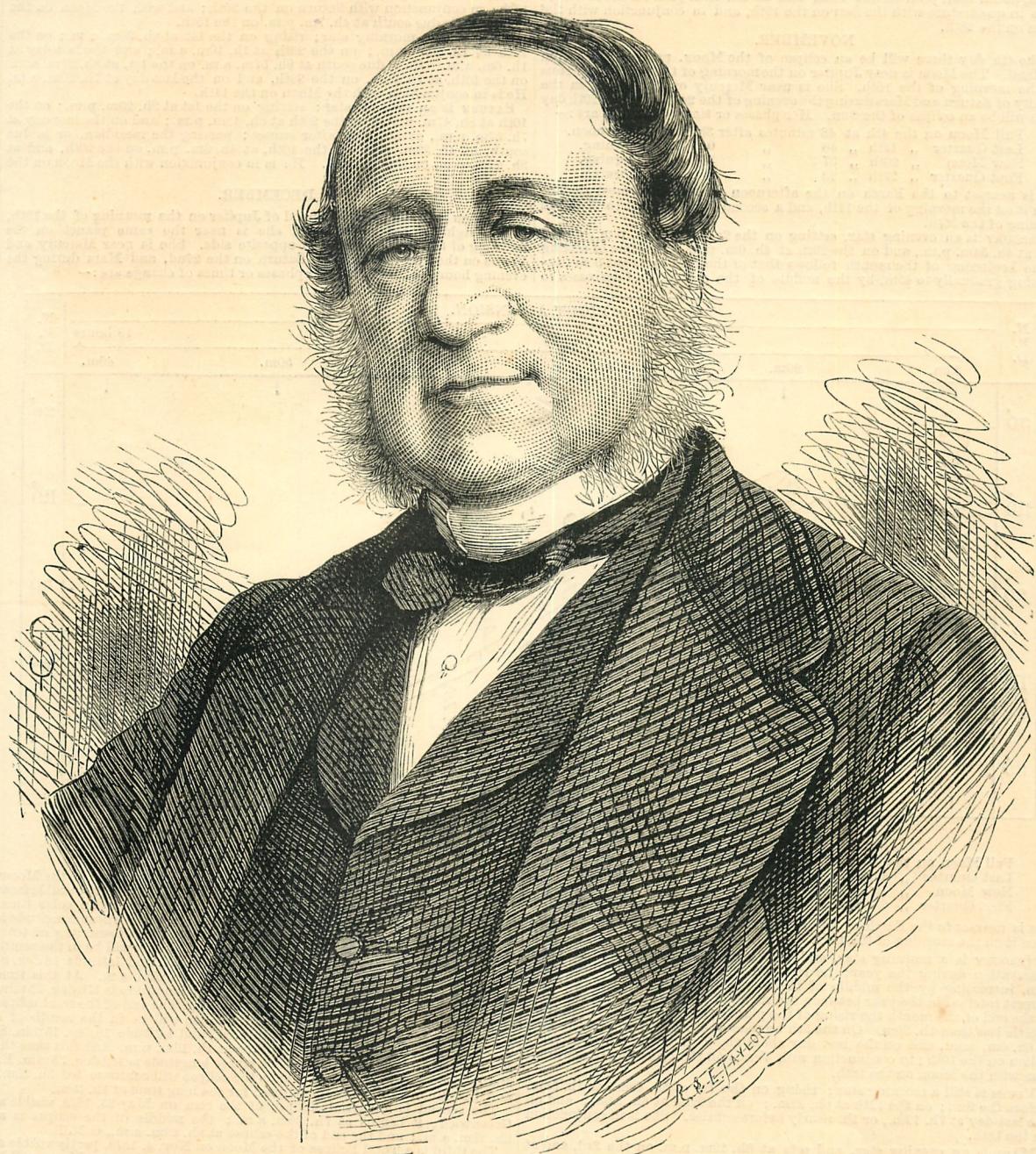


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10-10

BADGER.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year						
									Before Sunrise.		Moon's Age.		After Sunset.		London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.														
			Rises.	Souths before Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Afternoon.	Sets. Morn.	H. M.	0 2 3 5 7	4	6 8 10 12	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.						
1	M	Princess of Wales born, 1844	7 46	10 40	3 52	2 31	4 1					11															335				
2	Tu	Coup d'Etat, 1851	7 47	10 17	3 52	2 49	5 28					12															336				
3	W	Samuel Crompton born, 1753	7 48	9 53	3 51	3 14	6 54					13															337				
4	Th	Length of day, 8h. 2m.	7 49	9 29	3 51	3 49	8 18					●															338				
5	F	St. Nicholas	7 51	9 4	3 51	4 36	9 32					15															339				
6	S	Length of night, 16h. 1m.	7 52	8 38	3 51	5 37	10 33					16															340				
7	S	2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT	7 53	8 13	3 50	6 46	11 16					17															341				
8	M	Conception of Virgin Mary	7 55	7 46	3 50	8 1	11 47					18															342				
9	Th	Vandyke (painter) died, 1641	7 56	7 19	3 50	9 14	Aftern.					19															343				
10	W	Grouse-shooting ends	7 57	6 52	3 49	10 25	0 27					20															344				
11	Th	Day breaks, 5h. 51m. a.m.	7 58	6 24	3 49	11 35	0 40					○															345				
12	F	Alexander Bryson (physician) died, 1869	7 59	5 56	3 49	Morn.	0 53					22															346				
13	S	Lucy, Virgin and Martyr	8 0	5 28	3 49	0 42	1 3					23															347				
14	S	3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT	8 0	4 59	3 49	1 51	1 15					24															348				
15	M	Twilight ends 5h. 56m. p.m.	8 1	4 30	3 49	3 2	1 26					25															349				
16	Tu	Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends	8 2	4 1	3 49	4 18	1 42					26															350				
17	W	Oxford Michaelmas Term ends	8 3	3 31	3 49	5 33	2 1					27															351				
18	Th	Wesley born, 1708	8 4	3 1	3 50	6 53	2 29					28															352				
19	F	Scheele born, 1742	8 5	2 31	3 50	8 9	3 9					○															353				
20	S	Napoleon III. elec. President, 1848	8 5	2 1	3 51	9 17	4 2					1															354				
21	S	4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT	8 6	1 31	3 51	10 12	5 14					2															355				
22	M	Winter commences	8 6	1 1	3 51	10 51	6 38					3															356				
23	Th	Prince Albert buried, 1861	8 6	0 31	3 52	11 17	8 6					4															357				
24	W	William Makepeace Thackeray (novelist) died, 1863	8 7	Aftern.	3 52	11 38	9 33					5															358				
25	Th	CHRISTMAS DAY	8 7	0 29	3 53	11 54	10 59					6															359				
26	F	Sir Richard Mayne (Commissioner of Police) died, 1868	8 7	0 58	3 53	Aftern.	Morn.					○															360				
27	S	St. John the Evangelist	8 8	1 28	3 54	0 21	0 24					8															361				
28	S	1ST SUND. AFT. CHRISTMAS	8 8	1 58	3 55	0 38	1 45					9															362				
29	M	Length of day, 7h. 47m.	8 9	2 27	3 56	0 54	3 8					10															363				
30	Tu	Kossuth at Washington, 1851	8 9	2 56	3 57	1 16	4 34					11															364				
31	W	Silvester	8 9	3 25	3 58	1 45	5 57					12															365				



COUNT SCLOPIS,

PRESIDENT OF THE GENEVA COURT OF ARBITRATION.

FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1873.

JUPITER rises on the 2nd at 4h. 0m. a.m., or 2h. 3m. before sunrise, which interval increases to 2h. 48m. by the 12th. On the 22nd he rises at 3h. 4m. a.m., or 8h. 32m. before the Sun; on the 27th at 2h. 49m. a.m., or 3h. 57m. before the Sun, and is a morning star. He passes the meridian, or due south at 9h. 52m. a.m. on the 15th, and at 9h. 0m. a.m. on the 31st. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 18th.

SATURN is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 11h. 17m. p.m.; on the 10th at 10h. 42m. p.m.; on the 20th at 10h. 4m. p.m.; and on the last day at 9h. 24m. p.m., or 4h. 50m. after sunset, passing the meridian, or due south, at 6h. 16m. p.m. on the 15th, and at 5h. 16m. p.m. on the last day. He is in quadrature with the Sun on the 19th, and in conjunction with the Moon on the 28th.

NOVEMBER.

On the 4th day there will be an eclipse of the Moon, partly visible from England. The Moon is near Jupiter on the morning of the 15th, and Venus on the morning of the 18th. She is near Mercury on the 21st; in the vicinity of Saturn and Mars during the evening of the 24th. On the 20th day there will be an eclipse of the Sun. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon	on the 4th at 48 minutes after 8h. in the afternoon.
Last Quarter	" 12th " 48 " 0 " morning.
New Moon	" 20th " 37 " 3 " morning.
First Quarter	" 27th " 13 " 8 " morning.

She is nearest to the Earth on the afternoon of the 2nd, most distant from it on the morning of the 14th, and a second time nearest to it on the morning of the 30th.

MERCURY is an evening star, setting on the 2nd at 5h. 4m. p.m., on the 17th at 4h. 54m. p.m., and on the 29th at 4h. 0m. p.m.; the time of setting at the beginning of the month follows that of the Sun by about 30m., increasing gradually to 45m. by the middle of the month, and decreases to

about 5m. at the end of the month. He is at his greatest eastern elongation (22 deg. 41 min.) on the 10th; he is stationary among the stars on the 20th (see diagram); in conjunction with the Moon on the 21st; and in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 30th.

VENUS is still a morning star; she rises on the 1st at 4h. 13m., or 2h. 42m. before the Sun; on the 17th at 5h. 3m., or 2h. 20m. before the Sun; and on the 27th at 5h. 35m., or a little more than 2h. before the Sun. She is in conjunction with the Moon on the early morning of the 18th.

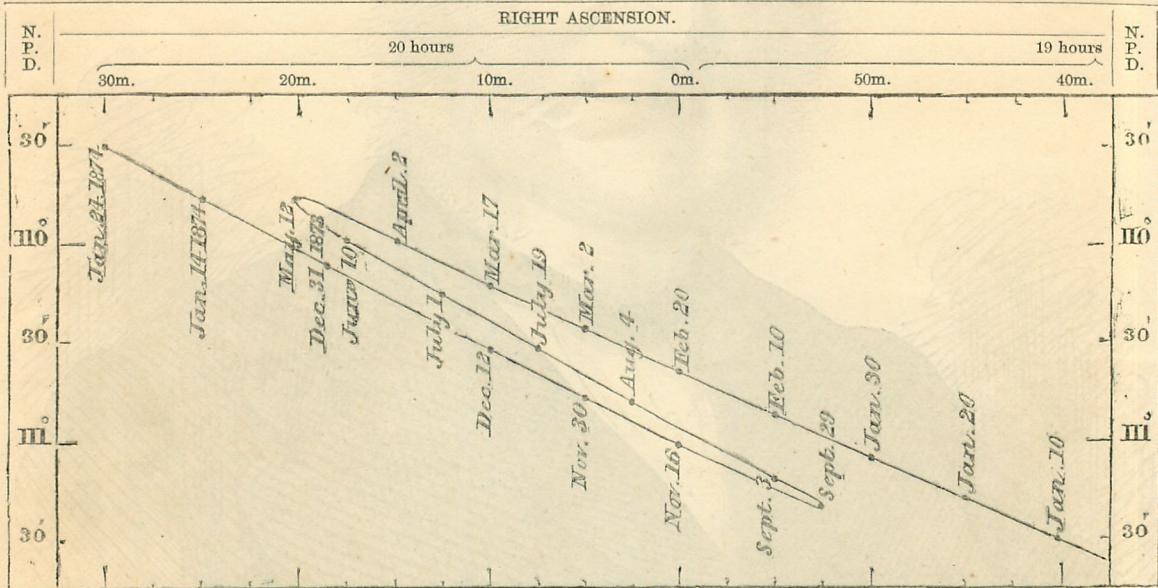
MARS is an evening star; and sets nearly at the same time, or a few minutes after 8h. p.m., throughout the month. He is in perihelion on the 16th; in conjunction with Saturn on the 20th; and with the Moon on the 24th. He is due south at 4h. 7m. p.m. on the 15th.

JUPITER is a morning star; rising on the 1st at 2h. 36m. a.m.; on the 16th at 1h. 50m. a.m.; on the 26th at 1h. 19m. a.m.; and the last day at 1h. 6m. a.m. He is due south at 8h. 57m. a.m. on the 1st, at 8h. 27m. a.m. on the 10th, at 7h. 54m. on the 20th, and on the last day at 7h. 20m. a.m. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 14th.

SATURN is an evening star; setting on the 1st at 9h. 20m. p.m.; on the 10th at 8h. 47m. p.m.; on the 20th at 8h. 12m. p.m.; and on the last day at 7h. 37m. p.m., or 3h. 43m. after sunset; passing the meridian, or due south, at 4h. 39m. p.m. on the 10th, at 4h. 3m. p.m. on the 20th, and at 3h. 27m. p.m. on the last day. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 24th.

DECEMBER.

THE MOON is in the neighbourhood of Jupiter on the morning of the 12th, to the right of the planet, and she is near the same planet on the morning of the 13th, but on the opposite side. She is near Mercury and Venus on the 18th; she is near Saturn on the 22nd, and Mars during the evening hours of the 23rd. Her phases or times of change are:—



PATH OF SATURN FROM JAN. 3, 1873, TO JAN. 24, 1874.

Full Moon on the 4th at 20 minutes after 4h. in the morning.

Last Quarter	" 11th " 54 " 9 " evening.
New Moon	" 19th " 49 " 6 " afternoon.
First Quarter	" 26th " 5 " 4 " afternoon.

She is nearest to the Earth on the afternoon of the 24th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 12th.

MERCURY is a morning star, and is the most favourably situated for observation during the year; he rises on the 1st at about 1h. before the Sun, increasing by the middle of the month to about 2h., which is the longest interval in the year between the rising of Mercury and the Sun, and at the end of the month the rising of the planet precedes that of the Sun by a little less than 1h. 30m. On the 5th he rises at 6h. 44m. a.m., on the 15th at 6h. 0m. a.m., and on the last day about 6h. 40m. a.m. He is in perihelion on the 10th; in conjunction with Venus on the 10th; and in conjunction with the Moon on the 18th.

VENUS is still a morning star: rising on the 1st at 5h. 48m., or 1h. 58m. before the Sun; on the 12th at 6h. 22m.; on the 22nd at 6h. 52m.; and on the last day at 7h. 12m., or 1h. nearly before sunrise. She is in conjunction on the 18th.

MARS is an evening star, and sets at 8h. 12m. p.m. on the 3rd, and at 27m. p.m. on the 31st. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 23rd. He is due south on the 1st at 8h. 55m. p.m.; on the 15th at 8h. 43m. p.m.; and on the last day at 8h. 28m. p.m.

JUPITER is a morning star: rising on the 1st at 1h. 3m. a.m.; on the 16th at 0h. 14m. a.m.; on the 19th at midnight nearly; on the 25th at 1h. 39m. p.m., or 8h. 32m. after sunset; and on the last day at 1h. 16m. p.m., or 8h. 7m. after sunset. He passes the meridian, or is due south, at 6h. 45m. a.m. on the 10th, at 6h. 9m. a.m. on the 20th, and at 5h. 28m. a.m. on the last day. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 12th day, and in quadrature with the Moon on the 22nd day.

SATURN is still an evening star: setting on the 1st at 7h. 33m. p.m.; on the 10th at 7h. 3m., or 8h. 14m. after sunset; this interval decreases to 2h. 57m. by the 15th; to 2h. 39m. by the 20th; and to 1h. 54m. by the last day (planet setting at 5h. 52m. p.m.); and he is due south at 2h. 34m. p.m. on the 15th, and at 1h. 38m. p.m. on the last day. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 22nd.

ECLIPSES IN 1873.

In the year 1873 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon.

The first is a Total Eclipse of the Moon on May 12, 1873, but not visible from England. It commences at 9h. 30m. a.m., Greenwich mean solar time. The Moon will be at this time in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 144 deg. 24 min. W., and latitude 17 deg. 45 min. S. The beginning of total eclipse will be at 10h. 35m. a.m.; at this time the Moon will be in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 160 deg. 4 min. W., and latitude 18 deg. S. The middle of the eclipse will take place at 11h. 20m. a.m. At this time the Moon will be in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 170 deg. 55 min. W. of Greenwich, and latitude 18 deg. 7 min. S. The end of the total eclipse will be at 0h. 5m. p.m. At this time the Moon will be in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 178 deg. 15 min. E., and latitude 18 deg. 15 min. S. The last contact with the shadow will be at 1h. 10m. p.m. At this time the Moon will be in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 162 deg. 35 min. E., and latitude 18 deg. 30 min. S. Thus the eclipse will continue for the long time of 1h. 30m. and the Moon will be totally eclipsed for the long time of 1h. 30m.

The second is a Partial Eclipse of the Sun on May 25, 1873, visible at Greenwich; it begins at 7h. 36m. a.m.; the middle of the eclipse is at 8h. 28m. a.m.; and the end of the eclipse at 9h. 23m. a.m., G.M.T.

The third is a Total Eclipse of the Moon on Nov. 4, 1873, partly visible at Greenwich. It commences at 2h. 6m. p.m.; at this time the Moon will be in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 143 deg. 30 min. E., and latitude 15 deg. N. The beginning of the Total Eclipse will be at 3h. 8m. p.m.; at this time the Moon will be in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 128 deg. 39 min. E., and latitude 15 deg. 15 min. N. The middle of the eclipse takes place at 3h. 51m. p.m.; at this time the Moon will be in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 118 deg. 20 min. E. of Greenwich, and latitude 15 deg. 26 min. N. The end of the Total Eclipse will be at 4h. 34m. p.m.; at this time the Moon will be in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 108 deg. E., and latitude 15 deg. 30 min. N. The end of the eclipse will be at 5h. 35m. p.m., G. M. T.; at this time the Moon will be in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 93 deg. 7 min. E., and latitude 15 deg. 50 min. N. At Greenwich the Moon will rise at 4h. 27m., totally eclipsed.

The fourth is a Partial Eclipse of the Sun on Nov. 20, 1873, invisible at Greenwich; the eclipse begins on the Earth generally at 1h. 38m. a.m., and ends at 5h. 7m. a.m.



LEIGHTON, BROS.

AGARICUS EPIPHYLLUS.
CALOCERA VIScosa.

CLAVARIA VERMICULATA.
AGARICUS LACCATUS.



LEIGHTON, BROS

GATHERING MUSHROOMS.